



ΠΡΟΠΟΙΗΤΗ,

OR

AN ENTRANCE TO THE SPANISH TONGUE.

Disi Vvanfietivox de necessitate
Grammatices.

Debile Fundamentum fallit opus.

Quintilianus Lib. I. cap. 1.

Grammatica plus habet operis, quam artis.

Plus in recessu, quam frontibus.

Michael Neander de lingua Latina.

*Lingua, quemadmodum & Artes, sunt pars nostri
quodidani particula.*



LONDON,

Sold by Th. Haneland, for Nath. Butter,

and are to be sold at his shoppe at the Pide

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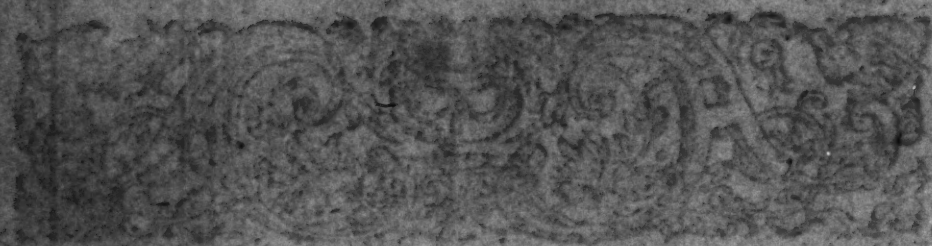
MUSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM



SPECTATÆ VIRTU-
TIS ET ERVDITIONIS VIRO,
AC PRÆFECTO SVO MVLTIS
NOMINIBVS COLENDO, DO-
MINO DOCTORI LANGTONO,
COLLEGII BEATÆ MARIE MAG-
DALENÆ APVD OXONIENSES
DIGNISSIMO PRÆSIDI:

IOHANNES SANFORDVS HISPANI-
CAM HANC SVAM GRAMMA-
TICAM, NVNC ITERVM DIS-
CESSVRVS, NVNC VPAT
ET IN CLIENTELAM
TRADIT.





ST-ECTATA VIRTV-
TIS ET ERADITIONIS VIRO,
AC PERFECTO SVO MVLTI-
NOMINIBVS COLENDO, DO-
MINO DOCTORI LANGTONO,
COLLEGGI BEATAE MARIE MAG-
DALENSE ABVD OXONIENSES
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LOHANNES SANFORDVS HISPANI-
CAM HANC SVAM GRAMMA-
TICAM, NVNC ITERVM DIS-
CESSVRVS, NVNCVAT
ET IN CLIENTELAM
TRADIT.



Rules for the pronounciation of

the Spanish CHAP. I.

aa		ee, as in the worde Speere,		oo, as in the worde poone,	
A	E		O		V
ba	be	bee	bo		bu.
Ba	Be	Bi	Bo		Bu
ka	ke	ki	ko		ku
Ca	Ce	Ci	Co		Cu
ca o2 ʒa	ce o2 ʒe	ce o2 ʒe	co o2 ʒo		co o2 ʒoo
ca	ce	ci	co		cu
cha o2 dha	che o2 dhe	che o2 dhe	cho o2 dho		choo o2 dhoo
Da	De	Di	Do		Du
	She	Shé			
Ga	Ge	Gi	Go		Gu
	as in the worde gheffing	as in the worde guide.			
Gua	Gue	Gui			
ha	he	he	ho		hoo
ja	je	ji	jo		ju
lia	le	li	lo		lu
lla	lle	lli	llo		llu
Pla	Pie	Pi	Pio		Ploo
na	ne	ni	no		nu
	ke	kee			
Qua	Que	Qui			
Sha	She	She	Sho		Shoo
Xa	Xe	Xi	Xo		Xu

This found is ordinary in the middle syllables of wordes, as *Palabra*, a word, pronounce it *Palabra*, excepting some that come from the Latine, as *Liberale-dad*, *Nombre* a name.

ç cerilla.

This sound is chiefly in the middle syllables, & in the end of wordes, remembering also that Th must be sounded as in *This* or *That* or *Them*, and not as in *Think* or *Thanks*.

ñ Called n Tilde.

Note that these syllables *ge gi*, as also all others that are written with the letter *x*, or the long *j*. consonant, which the Spaniards call *Ishota*, are pronounced alike; which is a sound very harsh and hard for Englishmen to utter, neyther can we by letters fitly represent this deepe and strong aspiration, which must bee learned by the help of some man experienced in the language; the neereſt way which is vsed to expresse it, is, that it be sounded, as *sh*, as *quexar* to complaine, like *quesbar*: *Ojo* an eye, as *Osho* *Hijo* a sonne, as *bishogemir* to groane, as *shemir*.

For the better understanding of the former Table, and to satisfy the studious, I will subioyne a few Rules more particular.

The force and sound of the vowels is formerly deliuered, where further you may note, that *i* vowell is seldom found in the beginning of words, but *y* is put in stead of it, as *ymagen*, and *yglesia*, rather then *imagen*, *iglesia*, saith *Miranda*.

The Spaniards doe with a kind of wantonnesse so confound the sound of *B*. with *V*. that it is hard to determine when and in what words it should retaine its owne power of a labiall letter. Whence it is that they doe not onely pronounce, but doe also promiscuously write the one for the other; saith *Iohn Miranda*, Fol. 353. as *Trabajo* or *trauajo*, labour, trauaile, *Abeja* or *Aueja* a Bee, *Boio* or *Voio* I vow. Which gaue iust cause of laughter at that Spaniard, who being in conuersation with a French Lady, & minding to commend her children for faire, sayd vnto her, vsing his Spanish liberty in pronouncing the French: *Madame vous avez des veaux enfans*: telling her that she had calues to her children; in stead of saying *Beaux enfans* faire children: Neyther can I well iustifie him who wrote *Veneficio* for *Beneficio*. The generall rule then which is vsually deliuered, is, that it alwayes hath its proper sound in the beginning of words, as *Bono* a foole.

Ca, co, cu are pronounced as in English. But *Ce* & *Ci* & all syllable

syllables that have c with a dash, which they call *Cerilla*, are pronounced like s or z, or tz, as *capato* z shoe, *çarça* a bush, *açucar* Sugar, *açafran* Saffron, which are also written with z. *zapato*, *zarza*, &c.

D hath his proper sound in the beginning of words, as *Dadima* a gift, except *Dios* God, *Donde* & *Adonde* where: which are sounded as if they were written *Dhios*, *dhondhe*. But in the end, & middle syllables it is alwayes pronounced as *th* in the word *then*, as is abovesaid in the Table, as *Cordero* a Lambe, *Ciudad* a City: read it *Cuthath*, &c. except some words that come from the Latine, as *Prudente*, *Blando*, soft.

G, go, gu, and gna are pronounced as in English, *gall*, *gold*, *gull*. But in *gue* and *gui*, *u* is left out, and are sounded as the first syllables of *gelding* and *gining*. So pronounce *guerra* warre, as *gherra*, *Guia* as our English word guide. From which rule are excepted by all Grammarians these words following.

Aguelo which is also written *Abuelo* a Grandfather.

Aguero a Southsayer.

çaraguèles and *çarabuèles* great Gascoine hose.

Ciguèña a storke.

Deguello from *Degollar* to behead.

Guero, as *buèno guero*, an addle egge.

Garguero or *garguero*, the weasand or windpipe.

Halaguèño, fawning, or cockering, flattering.

Hoguero, and *Hogar*, an harth to make fire on.

Pedigneño from *pedir*, an earnest suiter, or wanton, as *petax* or *Petuleus* in Latine from *Peto*.

Reguèllo a belching from *regoldar*.

Signença a Cities name.

Sirguero one that draweth, or toweth a boat, from *Sirga*, a towing roape or halser.

Triguero a Sparow that haunteth wheat, from *trigo* wheat.

Verguèncça shame.

Vnguento oyntment.

Also the Aorists of al verbs that end in *guar*, as *Monguar*

to diminish, *yo menguar* I diminished. *Fraguar* to harden or drie, *yo Fragué*. *Enxaguar* to water, *yo enxagué*. Of the Syllables *ge* or *gi*, it is before said vnder the Table that they be sounded, as written by the Spanish *Isbota*, in regard of which conformity they are also written the one for the other, as *Agéno*, or *Ajeno*, belonging to another man, *Magestad*, or *Majestad*: whence also it is, saith *Cesar Oudin*, that Verbs whose Infinitives end in *ger*, in their present tense, change *g* into *j*, as *Coger* to gather, *yo Cojo*, I gather.

H

H in the beginning of many words is not pronounced, as *Huéco* hollow, *Huéno* an egge: Read it as if it were written *Weco*, *weno*. Howbeit *Miranda*, fol. 365. giueth this rule, that those words which in Latine or Italian are written with *F*. being made Spanish by changing *F*. in *H*; pronounce their *H*. *con gran fiato* (as hee speaketh) with a strong aspiration, as

	<i>Hazér</i> from <i>Facere</i> to doe.
	<i>Harina</i> from <i>Farina</i> , Meale.
	<i>Hana</i> from <i>Faba</i> , a Beane.
	<i>Hembra</i> from <i>Fœmina</i> , the Female.
	<i>Hico</i> from <i>Ficus</i> , a Figge.
	<i>Hongo</i> from <i>Fungus</i> , a Mushrom.
These frõ the latine.	<i>Horadar</i> from <i>Forare</i> , to boare a hole.
	<i>Hollin</i> from <i>Fuligo</i> , soote of the Chimney.
	<i>Habla</i> from <i>Fatella</i> , talke, speech.
	<i>Halda</i> , or <i>Falda</i> , from the Italian <i>Falda</i> , the lap or skirt of a garment.
	<i>Higado</i> from <i>Pegato</i> , the Liuer.
	<i>Hebilla</i> , from <i>Fibia</i> , a button, or clasp.

Notwithstanding, fol. 370. he excepteth these wordes which come from the Latine, *Habilidad*, *Habito*, *bombre*, *Humanidad*, *Honrra*, *Honesto*, *Hauer*, *Hano*, *Humildad*. Which because they doe not sound *H*. some doe write them also without *H*. But *Mirandas* iudgement is, that it is better to write them with *H*. that their Etymologies may be knowne.

Spanish Tongue.

Cb. is pronounced, as in English in the word *Cballe*, or *Cheese*; as *Chupar* to sucke, *Charco* a poole, or ponde, *Chorro* a land-floud, *Choça* a cottage. Except those words that come from the Latine, as *Monarchia*, *Ierarchia*.

Of *I* Consonant, or *Isbota*, wee haue spoken before vnder the Table: *I* Vowell is sounded like our double *e*. in these English words, *sleepe*, *weepe*.

Double *LL* is pronounced as if an *i* were written after it; yet so as it close into one syllable, as *lleno* full, as it were *lieno*, *llamar* to call, *llorar* to weepe, as it were, *liamar*, *liorar*. So likewise in the midst of a word, as *querelloso* full of complaints, like *Kereliso*. Except words that come from the Latine, as *illustre*, *excellente*, *Apollo*.

The letter *ñ*, *Con una raya o coronita encima*, which weareth a little Coronet on the head of it, as *Bartholomeus Gramus* speaketh, which *Cesar Oudin*, fol. 3. & *Miranda*, fol. 380. call *n. tilde*, or *n. with a tilde*, is pronounced as we found the last syllable of *Spaniards*, which wee make but of two syllables; or as if there were an *i* after the *n*. as *Nino* a child, reade it *ninio*. The French and the Italian doe fitly expresse it by their *gn*; as when the Spaniards say, *Enseñar* to teach: the Italians say *Insegnare*; the French *Enseigner*. And therefore some Spanish wordes comming from the Latine, doe still retaine *gn*, as *Benigno*, *digno*. *Miranda* further obserueth, that most of the words which in Latine or Italian are written with double *n*. in Spanish are written and pronounced with *n. tilde*, as *Pañus*, *Paño* cloath, *Annu*, *Año* a yeare, *Canna*, *Caña* a reede. So Italian *Sonno*, or *Sogno*, *sleepe*, in Spanish, *Sueño*, *Donna*. Spanish, *Dueña*, a mistresse.

Que and *Qui* are pronounced *Ke*, or *Ki*, as *Quemar* to burne. *Quitar* to take away, as *Kemar*, *Kitar*, except the word come from the Latine, for then it is sounded as it is written, as *Eloquente*, *Delinquente*. So likewise the Syllable *Qua*. as in *Quando*, *Quartão*, or *Quartago*, a little nagge.

R.

R. When it is doubled hath the stronger sound, as *Carro* a Cart: with a stronger sound then *Caro* deare: And therefore *Miranda* fol. 384. thinketh the writing of *Honrra* with a double r. to bee a wrong Orthography, because it is aswell pronounced with a single r. *Honra*, honour.

S.

S. is seldome found at the beginning of words with another Consonant, but hath vsually *e* before it, as *Espiritu*, *Espero*, *Escriuo*, from *Spiritus*, *Spero*, *Scribo*.

V.

V. is a Consonant when it is put before other vowels, as *Venir* to come, *Vista* the sight. It is a vowel when eyther it standeth before a Consonant as *uno* one, *uso*, *vse*: or with other vowels maketh a Dipthong, as *vuestro* yours, *puedo* I can, *muela* the Jaw-tooth. The sound of *v* vowel is like our double *o*. as *Buche* the maw of a beast, read it *Booche*.

X.

X. in words that come from the Latine, is pronounced, saith *Miranda*, as in Latine, or like *ss*. as *Exemplo*, *Examen*, *Experimentar*, *Extremo*. But in all other words it is pronounced like *sh* in English, or like the Italian *sci*, as *Enxugar* to drie, which in Italian is *Ascingar*. *Enxuto* dried: Ital. *Asciuto*; or like *Ishta* (of which wee haue before spoken,) as *Dexa* to leaue, *Dixo* sayd, like *Desho*, *Disbo*, or *Dejo*: and therefore they are indifferently written the one for the other, as *Xarane*, or *Iarane*, *Syrupc*. *Xabon*, or *Iabon* Sope.

CHAP

Of the Accidents of Vowels, and of
Diphthongs.

CHAP. II.

Of the combination of Vowels with Consonants
result syllables, and of syllables words.

To vowels happen 2. accidents,

1 *Crafs* or a contraction when two vowels are
drowned into one, as *al* for *a el*, *del* for *de el*,
Dunos for *de unos*.

2 *Diarefsis*, or a disioyning of vowels, as *Laiida*
Lute, for *Land*, *Ataiida* for *atanda* Beere, or cof-
fin, *a-y*. there, to distinguish it from *ay*, there is,
or there are. *o-y*. I heard, to difference it from
oy, to day.

As, which in pronunciation pawleth
most vpon the *a*. as we sound a *saone*,
or *faune*, or as the French pronounce
their *Paon* a Peacocke, so sound
Quartido a nagge.

Au, which is sounded fully, inclining
somewhat to *o*. as *una Iaula*, a bird-
cage, *Candillo* a captaine or leader,
as wee pronounce *Poles-Crosse* for
Paules-Crosse. Except these two *Laiida*
a lute, *Ataiida* a coffin for the dead:
which diuide their vowels *La-nd*,
Ata-nd, as is before said.

Ie, as *Miel hony*, *Viento* wind, *Infierno* Hell.

In, as *Cindada* a City.

ue, as *Fuego* fire, *Hueco* hollow, *Tuer-*
to one-cyde.

ni, as *Cindad* care, *Cuyado* grieved.

2 Triphthongs, in which three vowels close
vp into one sound, as *Bueyan* Oxe, *Bueyre*, a
Vulture.

Of

Of the Passions of Words.

CHAP. III.

General, As common to all wordes, as the Accent, of which in the next chapter.

The passios
of words
are cyther

1 *Symbolismus*, or a mutual exchange of letters of the same organe in the writing of wordes; as whē they write promiscuously *Travajo*, or *Trabaxo*, *travael*. *Tigeras*, *Tijeras*, or *Tixer as*, sheeres or snuffers. *Cesar Oudin*, fol. 2. where B. & V. G. I. & X. are as Gramarians call them *Sonorie, literæ*.

2 *Antistæchon*, or change of one letter into another, as of R. into L. in the infinitive moode of Verbs; when any of these Affixes *Le*, *Lo*, *La*, *Lios*, *Las*, immediately follow, as *Dezille* for *Dezirle*, to tell him. *Adestralle* for *Adestrarle* to direct him. Howbeit *Miranda* is of opinion, fol. 378. that it is a more elegant kind of speaking, to use the regular infinitives, *Dezirle*, *Adestrarle*, and doth counsell so to doe.

3 *Metathesis*, or a Traiection, and transposition of letters, which chiefly happeneth to the second persons plural of the Imperative mood when an Affix is added, as *Dexalde* for *Dexadle*, leaue him, *Ponelde* for *Ponedle*, Put him, *Castigaldo* for *Castigadlo*: Correct him. The same happeneth also to some Future tenses, as *Vendré* for *Vendre*, I will come, *Tendré* for *Tendre*, I will hold.

4 *Aphæresis*, which is the taking away of a letter from the beginning of words, as *nora buena*, for *en hora buena*, luckily, in good time, *nora mala*, for *en ora mala*, with a mischief.

5 *Epenthesis*, which is the putting of a syllable into the midst of a word, as in the future tense

of

Euphonia,
or pleasing
sound of
utterance,
to which
belong
the fol-
lowing.

of the the Indicative moode, as when they say
For { *Lastimare* *Lastimar*, lo, hé,
 { *Lastimarás* *Lastimar*, lo as, &c. as shall
afterwards be seene in the Syntaxe of Verbs.

6 *Syncope*, which is the taking away of a letter
out of the midst of a word, as in the second
person plural of the Future tense of the Subjun-
ctive mood, as *si vivierdes* for *vivieredes*, if you
shall haue.

7 *Apocope*, which is the taking away of
a letter from the end
of a word, as of

S. Out of the first per-
sons plurall of the Impe-
rative, when *nos* fol-
loweth, as *vamonos*, for
vamos nos, Let vs go.

D Out of the second
persons plural of the Im-
perative, as *apartaos*, for
partados, stand away, so
veni for *venid* &c.

Vnder this *Euphonia*, we comprise also that compendi-
ous kind of writing, and those abreuations which they
use in their Manuscripts, as I obserued in a written copie of
the late Proscription against the Moores, in these parti-
culars, where one letter or syllable is put to supply two
offices, as *Poco apronechado*, for *ha apronechaado*, it hath litle
auayled. So, *el peligro yrrreparable daño*, for *y yrrreparable
daño*. *Este es el remedio a quien consciencia*, for *a quien en
consciencia*. And by this also they seeke to auoide gemi-
nations of the same letter, to shunne harshnes: as *So yo*,
I am, for *Soy yo*. *Celestina* Act. 12. So the Copulative *y* is
turned into *e*. as *la ley e la justicia*, for *la ley y la justicia*.
Minsheu, Gram. fol. 73.

Of the Accent.

CHAP. IIIL.

THE Accent in Spanish, saith *Miranda*, fol. 391. is rather considered in regard of speech, then of writing: Howbeit I haue obserued that *Antonio Perez* in his *Pedagogos de Historia* doth vsually accent the last syllables of the Aorist, as fol. 190, 191. *llegó, topó, dió, residio, refirió*. And some Particles also for distinction sake, as *Peró*: but, to difference it from *Péro* a Peare. So *á* to, from *a* he hath, *ó*, or else; *o*, the Aduerb of calling, *Házia* toward *hazia*, he did, *ésta* this, *está* it is. *Lastima* grieue, *Lastima* hee grieueth, *Plática* talke, or *Plática gente*, a practised people, *Plática* he talketh, *Pérdida* losse, *Perdida* the Participle fæm. lost.

Accent of Nomes.

*Miranda*s generall rule is fol. 392. that all wordes ending in a Consonant, doe for the most part accent the last syllable, as hereafter followeth: Except they come from the Latine: for such doe commonly retaine the Latine Accent, as *Cadúco, Premio, Obediētia*.

D as *Lealtad* loyaltie, and by variation into the Plurall *Lealtades*. Adde hereunto the second person Plurall of the Imperatiue moode of verbs, as *amad* loue yee, *comed* eate yee: which notwithstanding are commonly spoken without their *d*. as *amá, comè, veni*.

L as *arrabál*, the base-towne or Suburbes. Plu. *Arrabáles*: Except *árbol* a tree, *mármol*, marble, *Consul*, *hábil* actiue, nimble, *débil* weake, *Fértil* fruitfull, *frágil* fraile, *móbil* vnstaid, *ángel*, *apóstol*, *cárcel*, *Christónal*, Christopher, *fácil*, *diffícil*,

difficil, dócil, estéril, dátíl a date figge, *estiercol*, dongue, *útil*: all which comming from the latine, retaine the Latine accent: to which adde *mástel*, or *mástíl* a mast of a shippe, & except *trebòl*, trifolie, or three leaved grasse, & *Pestilenciál*.

N as *coraçón* the heart. Except these comming from the Latine, *cármén*, *crímen*, *ymágen*, *márgen*, *orígen*, *vírgen*, *exámen*, *volúmen*, *bitúmen*, *esténan*, *Steuén*: which in the plurall also say, *órdenes* not *ordénes*, which is from the verbe *ordenár*, to which adde *lóuen* a young man, and except *Camelión* a Camelion.

The Consonants in which words doe end, are commonly these,

R. as all Infinitives *amár*, *dezír*. Nownes also as *amór*, *pastór*, except *mártir*. Item *ámbar* amber, *ánsar* a goole, *acíbar* the juyce of Aloes, *acúcar* sugar, *acófar* brasse, *alcáçar* a fortresse, *nácar* the mother of Pearle, *úbar* fine gold, *cáncer*, *carácter*, *lóor*, prayse, and proper names as *Gáspar*.

X. as *carcáx* a quiuer.

Z. as *rapáz*, *sagáz*. Except names of families, *nomi di casate*, as *Miranda* calleth them, which always accent the first, as *Díaz* or *Díez*, i. *hijo de Diego*, the sonne of Iames. So *Alvárez*, sonne of Aluaro. *Núñez Pérez*, *Suárez*, *Gómez Sánchez*, *Mártinez*, *Rodríguez*, *Benítez*, *Sáyaz*, *Láynez*.

S. as *Diós* God, *Anís* Anniseed, except *adínes* barbarie dogs, *adínas* the squincie.

The Accent of Nownes ending in a vowel.

A, which commonly accent the penultime, that is the last sauing one, as *Alcauála* the Kinges Subsidie, *Locúra* foolishnes, *Cordúra* wisdom. Some few accent the Antepenultima, as *Alcándara* a perche for an Hawke, *Alcánta-*

ra a bridge, *alhóndiga*, a Marchants-ware-house
Dáquina a gift, *Perdida* losse, to distinguish it
 from *Perdida*, the fœm. of *perdido* lost. *Lasti-*
ma grieffe, *Lastima* he hurteth, *Plática* talke, as
 before was mentioned.

1 Properly Spanish, as *Al-*
cancia, an earthen mony
 box, *Porfia* contention,
alegría cheerefulness.
 2 Or deriued from the
 Greeke, as *Academia*,
Filosofia, *fantasia*, *Policia*,
 except *Blasphemia*.

Nownes
 which end
 in a vowel
 do com-
 monly
 end ey-
 ther in

2 Antepenultima, as those which
 comming from the Latine, retayne
 the Latine accent, as *ausencia*, *Cle-*
mencia, *dolencia*, *escoria*, the drolle
 of mettall. *Efficacia*, *gloria*, *rabia*, &c.

3 E which commonly haue their accent in the
 last syllable saue one, as *azeyte* oyle, *aseyte* wo-
 mens painting, *Deleyte* delight, *Bayle* a daũce,
Frayle a Fryar.

4 I. which are onely two, *maranedi* a smal peece
 of Spanish coyne, *çaquicami*, the feeling of an
 house.

Co, which commonly accent the
 Antepenultima, as comming the
 most part from the Latine, as *Físico*,
Flemático, *Colérico*, *músico*, *Sindico*, a
 Iudge: *magnífico*: but the verbe
magnífico I magnifie, accenteth the
 penultime, except the diminutives
 in *co*. or in any other termination, as
bonico, or *bonico* prety, *chiquito* *chi-*
quitito, *chiquillo*, prety little, *añito*,
 or *asillo*, a little Ass. So *moçuelo* a
 little

little boy, *neçeçuelo* a little foole.

Lo. which accent the Antepenult, as *tabernáculo, báculo, ostáculo.*

Mo. accent the antepenult: and are for the most part Superlatives, as *boníssimo, &c.*

No. is penacute, as *moreño* blackish. Except *Cárdeno* blacke and blew.

Ro. which for the most part accent the penultima, as *Romero* a Pilgrime, *Harnero* a sieue, *Hornero* one that setteth bread into the oven, *Sacristano.*

Some accent the penultima, as *alvedrío* free-will, *desafío* a challenge or defiance. *Hastío*, a loathing, *Judio* a Jew, *Nauío* a shippe *Poderío* power, *Rocío* the dewe, *Señoría* Lordshippe.

io Of
which
words,

Some accent the Antepenultima, as *adúltero*, *agravio* grieffe, wrong, *Almario* an armorie, *adversario*, *Boticario* an Apothecarie, *Barrio* a warde or streete in a City, *Paiso* a square Court, *Menosprecio* contempt, *Contrario*, *precio*, *palacio*: to which adde *bigado*, (the liuer, *júyz* to iudgement.

Accent of Verbs.

The Accent of Verbs is fully and exactly set downe in the Table ouer euery person, whether we referre the Reader.

For some particular Tenses these rules are deliuered. *Miranda* fol. 376. and 403. giueth this good rule, that all irregular Aorists of Verbs in euery coniugation, accent the penultima, as *búue* I had, *búuo* he had. So *túne*, *púde*, *hize*, *dixe*, *trúxe*, *púse*, *vine*. But all regulars accent the last, as *amè* I loued, *amó* he loued: so *crey*, *creyó*, *pedí* *pediste* *pidió* *perdí* *perdiste* *perdió*.

The preterimperfect in all moodes is penacute in the

¹ *præterimperfect.* singular, and third person plurall, and antepenacutē in the first and second plurall, as *amāna amānas amāna. plu. amāuamos amāuades amāuan.* So *amāsse amāsset amāsse, amāssemos amāssetes, amāssem.*

³ *Future.*

The Future of the Indicative accenteth the last syllable in the 3. persons singular, and 2. and 3. plurall, as *amaré amarás amará amarémos amaréys amarán.* But the Future of the Subiunctive accenteth the last sauing one in the same persons, as *amāre amāres amāre amārémos amāredes, & amārdes amāren.*

Accent of Aduerbs.

Aduerbs in *a* and *i* accent the last as *acá* hither, *allá* acullá thither, *quá* peradventure. *Aquí* heere, *ay* allí there. Aduerbs ending in a Consonant, some accent the last, as *atrués* and *alreús*, *después*. *jamás*. Some are penacutē, as *antes*, *debrúces*, *agátas*, *léxos*, *enónces*.

Of Nownes.

CHAP. V.

NOWNES doe not varie their cases by finall terminations as in Latine, *musa musa musam*, &c. But by certaine Prefixes, and they are eyther Articles, or Particles.

¹ *Articles* by which the names of things are vtered in the nominatiue cases, and which serue to distinguish their genders, & they are eyther

Enunciatiues answering to our Article, *a*, or *an*, as *vn hombre* a man, *una muger*, a woman, and in the plurall *vnos*, *unas* as *Miranda fol. 80* saith, *vnos bidalgos tomaron por la mano a vas mugeres*, certaine gentlemen tooke certaine gentlewomen by the hand.

Demonstratiues answering to our Article, *The*, as *el* for the masculin, *el hombre* the man, *la* for the foeminine, as *la muger*, the woman, *lo* for the neuter. Plural. *Los*, *Las*.

2 Particles serue to form the oblique cases, as *De* to the Genitiue case, *A* to the Dative most properly; but yet it is the signe also very often of the accusatiue case. Howbeit *Miranda* will not haue such words to be of the accusatiue case: but rather saith that they follow words which gouerne a Dative case, as in the former example *Tomar por la mano a unas mugeres.*

Articles are declined by the helpe of the Particles, & Nownes both by Articles and Particles, as first of Articles.

Nom. <i>el</i> the, neut. <i>lo</i> it.	}	Plural.	{	<i>Los.</i>
Gen. <i>del</i> of the, neut. <i>de lo</i> of it.				<i>De Los.</i>
Dat. <i>al</i> to the, neut. <i>a lo</i> to it.	{		<i>A Los.</i>	
Accusat. <i>a el</i> the, neut. <i>a lo</i> it.				<i>A Los.</i>
Vocat. <i>el</i> the, neut. <i>lo</i> it.	{		<i>Los.</i>	
Abl. <i>Del</i> frō the, neut. <i>de lo</i> frō it.				<i>De Los.</i>

So likewise the Fæminine *La* Genitiue. *de la* Dative, *a la*, &c. Plural. *las*, *de las*, *a las*, &c.

In like manner decline *uno* one, Gen. *de uno* of one, Dat. *a uno* to one, &c. Plural. *unos* *de unos*, &c.

Fæminine *una*, *de una*, *a una*, Plural. *unas* *de unas*, &c.

Nownes are thus declined with Articles and Particles.

Nom. <i>el maestro</i> the master.	}	Plural.	{	<i>Los mae-</i>	
Gen. <i>del maestro</i> of the master.				<i>stros the</i>	
Dat. <i>al maestro</i> to the master, or <i>para</i>	}		{	<i>masters,</i>	
<i>el maestro</i> for the master.				<i>De los ma-</i>	
Accus. <i>al</i> or <i>a el maestro</i> the master.	}		{	<i>estros, of</i>	
Vocative like the nominative.				<i>the ma-</i>	
Ablative <i>del maestro</i> from the master.				<i>sters, &c.</i>	

So likewise the fœminine *la muger* the woman, *de la muger*, &c.

Particular

Particular Rules for the use of the
Articles.

1 Articles serue onely to Nownes appellatiues, or common names, as *el libro* the book, *la cámara* the chamber. And not to proper names, nor yet to the name *Dios*, which is a proper name, because God is onely one; vnlesse some Epithete bee ioyned with it, as *el Dios todo poderoso*, the God almighty; or that it be vsed by way of excellencie, as *El dios de Israel*, the God of Israel, or for difference and distinctions sake, as *el dios de los Gentiles*, the God of the heathen. Proper names and Pronownes are declined onely with Particles, as *Pedro, de Pedro, a Pedro, &c.* So *yo, de mi, a mi*, as hereafter in the Pronowne.

2 *El* is the proper Article to Nownes masculins, whether they begiune with a vowell or a consonant, as *el cauallo* the horse, *el ojo* the eye. Howbeit *Miranda* fol. 16. obserueth that it is vsed before these words which are of the feminine gender, *el açáda* the spade, *el abeja*, the Bee, *el adarga* the target, *el aguja* the needle, *el agua* the water, *el ala* the wing, *el ama* the nurse, *el alma* the soule, *el apparencia* the appearance, *el arca* the Arke, *el asa* the handle, *el ayúda* the help: we may also say *la agua, la alma*: but it is to be pronounced as if there were but one *a* as *l'agua, l'alma*, as if there were an Apostrophus, though the Spaniards doe seldome or neuer write the Apostrophus, which the French vsually doe, and sometimes the Italians also.

3 *Lo* answereth to our word *it*, and serueth to nownes Newters; such as are adiectiues, when they are made Substantiues, as *lo gordo del venado* the fatte of venison, as also in these and the like speeches, *siendo vero como lo es*; it being true as it is. *Todo quanto dixeres lo creerá*, he will beleoue whatsoeuer you say.

4 *El* and *La* when they are Affixes in the end of verbs then

then is *el* turned into *le* or *lo*, as *Digale* tell him, *Vamos a Visitarle*, or *visitarlo* let vs go to visite him, *vamos a verla* let vs goe see her. So *les* for the plurall, as *contentarles* to content them. So is *le* also put before verbs as *le vino a la memoria* it came to his mind, *del alma le salió*, it came from his very soule. When a question is asked *Le* is many times put after these two words *que* & *se*, as *Que se le da a el?* what care you for that? *Que se le quiere?* what is your pleasure? *Fue se le el moço?* Is your boy gone away? And this is not done for any necessity, for they may as well say, *Que se os da a vos?* But after a more ciuil & manerly kind of speech, they speake and say, *Que se le da a el?* What is that to you? And here is to be noted that because *vos* is held a base and abiect terme in Spanish, even as *thou* in English; & *vuesa merced* (which they pronounce also *vuesasted*, and signifieth your worshippe, your fauour, or gentleness) is thought too high a title of compellation, to bee giuen to men of all conditions; therefore they haue deuised this third manner of speaking, as a middle between both; by putting *el* or *le* before the third person singular of verbs, as *Si el quiere hazer lo*, if you will doe it: for *Si vos quereys*: *Que le dixo?* for *que vos dixe?* what sayde hee to you? This rule is deliuered by *Iohn Miranda*, fol. 18. by *Cesar Oudin*, fol. 7. And we further obserue out of *Iohn Huart* in his *Examen de los ingenios*, fol. 204. That the Spaniards are herein more obseruant of due respect then the Italians, who apply the stile of *Signoria* to men of all sorts, which the Spaniards giue onely to men of quality, and high place and eminency. Hither belong these and the like speeches, as when they aske, *es este cuchillo el suyo?* is this your knife? instead of saying, *vuestro*. For they hold it good manners saith *Miranda*, fol. 103. though they speake to an inferior, to say, *el* rather then *vos*, and *el suyo*, rather then *vuestro*. But when equals speake together, they rather say, *vuesa merced*, then *el* & *cuchillo de vuesa merced*, rather then *el suyo*.

Of the Number of Nownes.

The Plurall number is formed from the singular by adding *s*. as *Palabra* a word, *Palabras* words. But words that end in a Consonant forme the plurall by adding *es*, *ciudad* *ciudades* a City. So doe also these wordes which end in a vowell, as *Rey* a King, *Reyes*, *ley* a law, *Leyes*. *Fé* faith, *feés*. *Buey* an oxe *Bueyes*.

Nownes in *x*.saith *Miranda*, fol. 48. make their plurall by *ges*, as *relox* a clocke, *reloges*, *carcax* a quiuer, *carcages*.

The Infinitives also of verbs, when they are vſed for Nownes Subſtantiuſes they forme a plurall number, as *el plazér* pleaſure, *plazéres*. *el peſár* grieſe, *peſáres*. *Miranda* fol. 47.

Genders of Nownes.

Adiectiues ending in *e* or *i*. are of the common of two Gender, as *hombre dócil*, *muger fácil*, *moço innocente*, *moça impudente*. Adiectiues in *o*. make the ſœminine by changing *o* into *a*, as *bueno buena*.

1 Or make their ſœminine by adding *a*, as *Hablador* a talker, *Habladora* a ſhe talker.

2 O make their ſœminine by changing *o*. into *a*. as *Suegro* a father in Law, *Suegra* a mother in law.

3 L. as *Cardinal* a Cardinall, *Cardenal*, the print of a ſtripe in the fleſh. Except *la cárcel* the priſon, *la piel* the ſkinne, *la canal* the channel, *la equinoctiall*, *la naual*, a battaile by ſea, *la hiel* gall, *la ſal* ſalt.

4 O. as *el cardo* the thiſtle, except *la mano*, the hand.

5 R. as *el paſtor* the ſhepherd.

Subſtantiuſes
maſculins in

To the maſ-
culine gender
belong all
Nownes en-
ding

Fœminines
are all words
ending in

1. *A. as la manteca* butter. Except *poeta, profeta*, and others coming from the Latine.

2. *D. as majestad* majestic.

3. *ion. as Deliberación*. But words ending in *on*, are for the most part masculins, as *Estibón* a Steele to strike fire, *Almidón* starch.

1 The names of trees are usually of the masculine gender, but the fruites are of the fœminine, as

El Peral the peare tree, *La pera* the peare. But *el péro* signifying a kind of sower apple tree, and the fruit of it, is of the masculine gender.

El cirnêlo the plumme tree, *la ciruêla* the plumme.

El cêrezo the cherie tree, *la cerêza*.

El naranjo the orange tree, *la naranja*.

El mançano the apple tree, *la mançana*.

El Camuêso the pippin tree, *la camuêsa*.

El nogâl the walnut tree, *la nuez*, &c.

2 Contrariwise in these wordes the trees are of the fœminine gender, and the fruites of the masculine, as

El bigo the figge, *la higuera* the figge tree.

El datil the date, *la palma* the date tree.

El razimo the cluster of grapes, *la parra*, or *la vid*, the vine.

3 But in these both the trees and fruites are both masculines, as

El membrillo the quince, and the quince tree.

El limon the lemmon, and the lemmon tree.

El aluêrbigo, and *el aluarcôque* the Apricocke tree, and fruit.

Comparisons.

The Comparatiue is formed by *mas*, the Superlatiue by *may*, or *el mas*, or by *issimo*, as *Hermoso* fayre, *mas hermoso* fairer: *may hermoso* very fayre, or *el Hermosissimo*, or *el mas hermoso*, the most fayre or fayrest, and in these

superlatives they follow the latines as *humillimo*, *tenerrimo*. Except these which are irregular.

Bueno good, *mejor* better, *muy Bueno* or *bonissimo* very good or best.

Malo ill, *peior* worse, *muy malo*, or *el mas malo* the worst.

Grande great, *mayor* bigger, *muy grande*, or *grandissimo* greatest.

Chico little, *menor* lesse, *muy chico* very little.

Mucho much, *mas* more, *muy mucho*, or *muchissimo* very much.

Poco little, *menos* lesse, *muy poco*, or *poquissimo* verie little.

Derivatiues.

1 Some are of Townes and Countries, as *el Arragoncz*, a man of the kingdome of Arragon, *Andaluz*, a man of Andalusia, *Vn Ingles*, *Escofes*, *Frances*, an English, Scot, French, *montese*, an hills countriman, *Gallego*, a man of Gallicia.

Of nouns
Deriua-
tiues

2 Diminu-
tiues en-
ding in *ito*,
illo, *te-
lo*, *itito*, *ir-
rito*, and
they doe
eyther

1 Signifie a diminution of the quantity or quality of a thing, as *bonito*, *bonico*, or *bonillo*, pretty little, *ropilla*, a little gowne, *asnillo*, a little Assle, *Cardenillo* somewhat blackish, from *Cardeno*, *muchiacherito* a little boy, *chiquito*, *chiquitito*, very little, *jamanirrito*, a little man of very low stature, *thus high as we say*.

2 Or else they bee words of dalliance, as *ven aca*, *Iuanico*, *loquillo*, *bovillo*, come hither little Iohn, little [ot, or foole.

3 Some signifie excellẽce, which for the most part end in *udo*, or *azo*, as *papudo* one that hath a great throat, *barbudo*, one that hath a great beard, *Rodillazo* a great blow with the knee,

jaro.

jarrado a great blow with a pot, porrazo a blow with a club.

4 Some signifie dignity, which end in azgo, or adgo, as mayorazgo, eldership or the dignity of the first borne, Papazgo the popedom, Cardenalazgo the Cardinalship, Alferazgo the place of an Alferaz or Ensigne-bearer, deanazgo, a Deanrie.

Of Pronomnes.

CHAP. VI.

	1	yo I.	Tu thou.
	2	Demonstratiues	Se himselfe.
			Aquel, or el he.
			Este this man, or estotro.
			or aquestro.
			Esse that man, or essotro.
	3	Relatiues	Que who or which.
			El qual the which
	4	Interrogatiues	Quien, who, Que, what,
			Qual whether, or what a
			one. Cuyo whose.
	5	Deriuatiues as are the Possessives.	Mi or Mio, foem. mia mine.
			Tu or tuyo, foem. tuya thine.
			Su or suyo, foem. suya his.
			nuestro foem. nuestra, ours.
			uestro foem. uestra yours.
	6		Nosotros, or nos wee.
			foem. nosotras.
			Plur. De nosotros of vs.
			A nosotros to vs; &c.
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Nom. <i>Tu</i> thou.	} <i>Vosotros</i> or <i>vos</i> you or yee, <i>foem. vosotras</i> , <i>de vosotras</i> , of you, &c.
Gen. <i>de ti</i> , of thee.	
<i>tu</i> Dat. <i>a ti</i> to thee.	
Accusat. <i>te</i> thee.	
Ablat. <i>de ti</i> from thee.	} <i>Plur.</i> } <i>vosotros</i> , of you, &c.
Nominatiuo caret	
Ge. <i>de si</i> , of himself or herselfe	
Dat. <i>a si</i> to himselfe.	
<i>Se</i> Accu. <i>se</i> himselfe.	} The same cases serue also to the plurall number, as <i>de si</i> of themselves, <i>a si</i> to themselves, &c.
Ablat. <i>de si</i> , from himselfe.	

Note that *yo*, *tu*, *se*, *nos*, and *vos*, serue to, both genders, as *yo* I, both for the man or the woman, &c.

Nom. *el* that man, *foem. ella* that woman, Neut. *ello* that.

Gen. *Del* of him, *foem. della* of her. Neut. *De lo* of it, or of that.

In the Plurall it maketh *ellos*, wherby it differeth from the Article *el*, which maketh *los*.

El.

El is a Pronowne when it is put without a substantiue, and answereth to our particle *Hee*, with a substantiue it answereth to our Article *the*, as *el hombre* the man.

Aquel.

In like manner is declined *aquel*, *aquella*, *aquello*, plural *aquellos*.

Este

Nom. *este* this man, *foem. esta* this woman. Neut. *esto* this thing.

Genit. *De este* of this man, &c.

Aqueste.
Esse.

In like manner is declined *Aqueste* this man, and *esse* that man, *essa* that woman, *esso* that thing, as *Quien ha hecho esso*, who hath done that.

Mismo.

Note that the word *mismo* is ioyned to all the Primitiues, as *yo mismo* I my selfe, *tu mismo* thou thy selfe, *el mismo* the same, *esse mismo* the very selfe same man.

Quiera.

As also the Particle *Quiera* is elegantly ioyned to these, *quien*, *qual*, *que* or *qui*, and to the Particles *Como*, *Donde*

de, as *quienquiera* whoſoeuer, *qualquiera* what man ſoeuer, *quequiera* what thing ſoeuer, as *qualquiera que diga el contrario* whoſoeuer ſaith the contrary, *yo con quequiera me contento*, I content my ſelfe with whatſoeuer, *Se comenta con qualquiera coſa*, hee is content with any thing, *Como quiera* howſoeuer, *donde quiera* whereſoeuer, *ſi quiera* at the leaſt wiſe,

Que is a Relatiue when it is put after theſe pronownes *Aquel*, *el qualquiera*, or Nownſ ſubſtantiues of what gender or number ſoeuer, as *aquel que*, or *el que* he that, *qualquiera que*, who ſoeuer he be that, *las mugeres que aman a Dios*, the women that loue God, *Di en el quinto maefro que fue vn buldéro*, *Lazarillo*, fol. 98. I light vpon my fifth matter who was a ſeller of the Popes Bulls.

Nom. *el qual*, the which, ſcem. *la qual*, Neut. *lo qual*, &c. Plural. *los quales*, *las quales*.

El qual.

Miranda expreſſeth the Latine Relatiue *qui que quod*, in Spaniſh thus,

Nom. *quien* qui, ſcem. *que quæ*, Neut. *qual quod*. Gen. *de quien*, ſcem. *de que*, Neut. *de qual*.

Quien.

Quien and *cuyo* are alſo Relatiues or Indefinites, as *di- os a quien ninguna coſa eſeſcondida*, God from whome nothing is hid, *Hombre en quien Dios ſe ha ſeñalado*, A man in whome God hath ſhewed himſelfe by ſome remarkable token, *Lazarillo, venga cuyo es, y yo ſe lo daré*, Let him come whoſe it is; and I will giue it him.

The Poſſeſſiue *mio* mine is thus declined, maſc. *mio*, ſcem. *mia* Neut. *el mio*, plural. *mios*, ſcem. *mias*. In like manner are declined *tuyo*, *fuyo*, *ueſtro*, *vueſtro*.

Mio.

Note that theſe Poſſeſſiues *mi*, *tu*, *ſu*, and in the plurall *mis*, *tus*, *ſus*, are alwayes put before their ſubſtantiues, as *mi cuchillo* my knife, *tu capa* thy cloake, *ſu cauallo* his horſe, *mis libros* my bookes, &c. But *myo*, *tuyo*, *fuyo*, are put after the ſubſtantiue, as *eſta caſa eſ mio*, this houſe is mine; or abſolutely without a ſubſtantiue, when they anſwere to the Interrogatiue *cuyo*, as *cuyo eſ eſte libro?* whoſe

whose booke is this? We answer, *el mio, tuyo, suyo*, not *mi, tu, su*. *Cuya es essa casa?* whose house is that? *la suya*, his. They haue also a Genitiue case elegantly ioyned with them, which seemeth to be by a meere redundancy as *su madre de Suillo Ruso*, Rufus his mother. In Salust fol. 21. *a su modo del* after his owne fashion, *Los frayles van se a su convento dellos*, The Fryars goe to their owne Couent.

Of Verbs.

CHAP. VII.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| Verbs in the Spanish tongue are cyther | <p>1. Personals which are distinguished by persons, yo, tu, aquel, for the singular, nos, vos, aquellos, in the plural, and these are cyther</p> | <p>1 Actiues, whose tenses are formed by the Auxiliar verbe <i>Auer</i> to haue.</p> <p>2 Passiues, whose tenses are formed by the other auxiliar verbe, <i>Ser</i> to bee, and the Participles of Verbs,</p> |
| | <p>2 Impersonals, which onely haue one person in euery sense, and they are cyther,</p> | <p>1 Actiues as <i>llueue</i>, it rayneth.</p> <p>2 Passiues, by putting <i>se</i> before the third persons singular of Verbes, as <i>se dize</i>, it is sayde, or men say.</p> |

The maner of coniugating the auxiliar verbes together with the seuerall coniugations of other verbes are set downe in the Table following. Of auxiliar verbs this further

Referre this Table of the Coniugation

	The two Auxiliar	Verbs.	The first
	<i>Aver, to haue, for which Tengo is often used.</i>	<i>Ser, to bee, for which Estar is al so used.</i>	<i>in ar, as to buy, L</i>
The Present Tense.	Yo he I haue. Tu has or as thou hast. Aquel ha, he hath. Nosotros hémos or hauémos We haue. Vosotros auéys, or héys, ye haue. Aquellos han they haue.	Yo soy I am. Tu eres thou art. Aquel es he is. Nosotros sómos we be or We are. Vosotros sóys yee are, you be. Aquellos son, they are they be.	Yo tomo Tu tomas Aquel to Nos tomá Vos tomáy Aquellos t
The Preter-imperfect Tense.	Yo auia I had. Tu auías thou haddest. Aquel auia He had. Nos auíamos We had. Vos auíades yee had. Aquellos auían they had.	Yo éra I was. Tu éras thou wast. Aquel éra he was. Nos éramos We were. Vos érades yee were. Aquellos éran they were.	Yo tomáu Tu tomáu Aquel tom Nos tomá Vos tomá Aquellos
The Aorist.	Yo hube or ube I had. Tu uiviste thou hadst. Aquel uvo, or ouo he had. Nos uvimos we had. Vos uivistes ye had. Aquellos uviéron or oviéron they had	Yo fue or fui I was. Tu fuiste or fuiste thou wast. Aquel fue or fui he was. Nos fuémos or fuymos we were. Vos fuistes ye were. Aquellos fueron they were.	Yo tomé Tu tomá Aquel tom Nos tomá Vos toma Aquellos
The præter-perfect tense.	Yo he auído I haue had. Tu has auído thou hast had. Aquel ha auído he hath had. Nos hémos auído We haue had. Vos auéys auído yee haue had. Aquellos han auído they haue had	Yo he sido I haue beene. Tu has sido thou hast beene, &c. by ioy- ning the Participle Sido to the seuerall persons of the present tense of the other Auxiliar verbe Auér which is likewise to be done in euery Coniugation.	Yo he ton Tu has to putting th persons of
The Præter. plusperfect Tense.	Yo auia auído, I had had. Tu auías auído thou hadst had, by put- ting the Participle auído to the persons of the præterimperfect tense.	Yo auia sido I had beene. Tu auías sido thou hadst beene. By putting sido to the persons of the Imperfect tenses.	Yo avia to Tu auías do to the I
The Future Tense.	Yo avré I shall or will haue. Tu avrás thou shalt or wilt haue. Aquel avrá he shall or will haue. Nos avrémos We shall or will haue. Vos avréys ye shall haue. Aquellos avrán, they shall or wil haue.	Yo seré I shall or will be. Tu serás thou shalt or wilt be. Aquel setá, he shall or will be. Nos serémos we shall or will be. Vos seréys, ye shall or will be. Aquellos serán, they shall or wil be.	Y tomare Tu toma Aquel to Nos tom Vos tom Aquellos
The Imperative mood.	Ayas tu haue thou, for which they vse ten hold thou, Aya or tenga aquel let him haue. Ayamos nos, let vs haue. Auéd haue yee. Ayan aquellos let them haue.	Se or ley, be thou. Sea let him be. Seámos let vs be. Séd be ye. Séan let them be.	Tóma tu Tòme a Tomém Tomád Tómen,
Præsent Ple- ga a Dios I pray God.	Yo áya that I haue, or may haue. Tu áyas thou haue, &c. Aquel áya. Nos ayámo. Vos ayáys. Aquellos áyan.	Yo sea that I be or may be. Tu seas thou be, &c. Aquel sea. Nos seámos. Vos seáys. Aquellos seán	Yo róme Tu róme Aquel ró Nos ron Vos rom Aquellos
The first Im- perfect tense,	Yo uviéra that I had or could haue. Tu uviéras thou hadst, &c. Aquel uviéra.	Yo fuéra, that I were or could be. Tu fuéras thou wast, &c. Aquel fuera. Nos fuéramos.	Yo ton Tu tom aquel to Nos ton

The Indicative Moode.

The Optative Moode haue
from the Moorish word Ala
as a Dios I pray God, Plus

ation of Verbs, to the 24. folio.

The 1. Coniugation of verbs	The 2. Coniugation of Verbes,	The 3. Coniugation of Verbs,
as tomar to take, comprar to buy, lastimar to grieve.	in er, Comer to eat, Beuer to drinke.	in yr or ir, as subir to ascend, to mount or goe vp, sumir to sinke.
Cómo I take, So, yo Lastimo, & not. Túomas thou takest, (Lastimo. El róma he taketh. tomámos We take, &c. tomáys ellos róman.	Yo Cómo I eat. Tu Cómes thou eatest. Aquel Cóm e he eateth. Nos. Comémos we eat. Vos Coméys yee eat. Aquellos Cómen they eat.	Yo subo I ascend or goe vp. Tu subes thou ascendest, &c. Aquel sube. Nos subimos. Vos subéys or subis. Aquellos suben.
tomáu I did take. tomáuas thou diddest take, &c. el tomáu. tomáuamos tomáuades. ellos tomáuán.	Yo comía I did eat. Tu comías thou diddest eat. Aquel comía he did eat. Nos comíamos We did eat. Vos comíades yee did eat. Aquellos comían they did eat.	Yo subía I did ascend, &c. Tu subías. Aquel subía. Nos subíamos. Vos subíades. Aquellos subían.
tomé I took. tomáste thou tookest, &c. el tomó. tomámos. tomastes. ellos tomarón.	Yo comí I ate. Tu comiste thou ate. Aquel comió he ate. Nos comimos we ate. Vos comistes ye ate. Aquellos comieron they ate.	Yo subí I ascended. Tu subiste, thou ascendedst, &c. Aquel subió. Nos subimos. Vos subistes. Aquellos subieron.
he tomado I haue taken. as tomado thou hast taken &c. by using the Participle tomado to the ns of the present tense of Auer.	Yo he comido I haue eaten. Tu has comido, thou hast eaten, &c.	Yo he subido I haue ascended &c. tu has subido, &c.
avia tomado I had taken. auías tomado, &c. by putting toma the Præterimperfect of Auer.	Yo auía comido, I had eaten. Tu auías comido thou hadst eaten, &c.	Yo avía subido I had ascended, &c. Tu auías subido, &c.
tomaré I shall or will take. tomarás, thou shalt take, &c. el tomará. tomarémos. tomaréys. ellos tomarán.	Yo comeré I shall or will eat. Tu comerás, thou shalt eat. Aquel comerá he will eat. Nos comerémos we shall eat. Vos comiréys, ye shall eat. Aquellos comerán they shal or wil eat	Yo subiré I shal or will ascend, &c. Tu subirás. Aquel subirá. Nos subirémos. Vos subiréys. Aquellos subirán.
que tu take thou. que aquel, let him take. que némos let vs take. que had take ye. que nen, let them take.	Cóm e tu, doe thou eat. Cóm a aquel let him eat. Comámos, let vs eat. Coméd, eat ye. Cóm an, let them eat.	Sube tu, ascend thou, or goe thou vp, Suba aquel, let him goe vp. Subámos ascend we, or let vs goe vp, Subid Goe you vp. Suban let them ascend.
que me that I take or may take. que ómes thou take, &c. que el tóme, that he take, &c. que tom émos. que coméys. que ellos rómen.	Yo Cóm a that I eat or may eat. Tu Cóm as, that thou eat &c. Aquel Cóm a. Nos comámos. Vos comáys. Aquellos cóman.	Yo suba that I ascend or may ascend. Tu subas, thou mayest ascend, &c. Aquel suba. Nos subáms. Vos subáys. Aquellos suban.
tomára, that I did take, or could take. tomáras thou couldst take. el tomára. tomáramos.	Yo Comiera that I did eat, or could eat. Tu comieras. Aquel comiera. Nos comiéramos. Vos comierades.	Yo subiera that I did ascend, or could ascend, &c. Tu subieras, Aquel subiera. Nos subiéramos. Vos subierades.

The Optative Moode hath an Adverbe of wishing joyned with it, as Oxalá God graunt,
 from the Moorish word Ala, which signifies God, La Parfaite Methode, fol. 56. Ple-
 ga a Dios I pray God, Plugiesse a Dio, I would to God.

Infinitive.

The Future Tense.	Aquel avrá <i>he shall or will haue.</i> Nos avrémos <i>we shall or will haue.</i> Vos avréys <i>ye shall haue.</i> Aquellos avrán, <i>they shall or wil haue.</i>	Aquel setá, <i>he shall or will be.</i> Nos serémos <i>we shall or will be.</i> Vos seréys, <i>ye shall or will be.</i> Aquellos serán, <i>they shall or wil be.</i>	Aquel tor Nos roma Vos toman Aquellos
The Imperative mood.	Ayas tu <i>haue thou, for which they vse</i> <i>ten hold thou,</i> Aya or tenga aquel <i>let him haue.</i> Ayamos nos, <i>let vs haue.</i> Auéd <i>haue ye.</i> Ayan aquellos <i>let them haue.</i>	Se or sey, <i>be thou.</i> Sea <i>let him be.</i> Seámos <i>let vs be.</i> Séd <i>be ye.</i> Séan <i>let them be.</i>	Tóma tu Tóme aq Tomémo Tomád Tómen,
Present Ple- ga a Dios I pray God.	Yo áya <i>that I haue, or may haue.</i> Tu áyas <i>thou haue, &c.</i> Aquel áya. Nos ayámo. Vos ayáys. Aquellos áyan.	Yo séa <i>that I be or may be.</i> Tu séas <i>thou be, &c.</i> Aquel séa. Nos seámos. Vos seáys. Aquellos seán	Yo róme Tu rómes Aquel tór Nos rom Vos romé Aquellos
1 The first Im- perfect tense, O si, O that or Oxalá que would God.	Yo uviéra <i>that I had or could haue.</i> Tu uviéras <i>thou hadst, &c.</i> Aquel uviéra. Nos uviéramos. Vos uviérades. Aquellos uviéran.	Yo fuéa, <i>that I were or could be.</i> Tu fuéras <i>thou wert, &c.</i> Aquel fuera. Nos fuéramos. Vos fuérades. Aquellos fuéran.	Yo tomá Tu tomá aquel tor Nos tom Vos tom aquellos
2 The second Imperfect Plugiesse a di- os que, would to God.	Yo uviéste, <i>that I might or should haue.</i> Tu uviéstes aquel uviéste. Nos uviésemos. Vos uviéstedes. aquellos uviéstén.	Yo fuéste <i>that I might or should be.</i> Tu fuésses. aquel fuéste. Nos fuésemos. Vos fuéstedes. aquellos fuéstén.	Yo toma Tu tomá aquel tor Nos tom Vos tom aquellos
This third im- perfect doth rather belong to the poten- tiall & subiu- ctiue moode.	Yo avría, <i>I would or should haue.</i> Tu avrias. aquel avría. Nos avríamos. Vos avríades. aquellos avrían.	Yo sería, <i>I would or should be.</i> Tu serías. aquel sería. Nos seríamos. Vos seríades. aquellos serían.	Yo toma Tu toma aquel tor Nos tom Vos tom aquellos
Oxalá que God graunt.	Yo aya auido, <i>I haue had &c. by put- ting the Participle to the present tense of the same mood.</i>	Yo aya sido, <i>I pray God I haue been, &c.</i>	Yo aya t taken.
Plugiesse a dios would to God.	Yo uviéste auido, <i>I had had, &c.</i>	Yo uviéste sido, <i>I would I had beene.</i>	Yo uviéste taken.
This Future doth proper- ly belong to the Subiun- ctiue moode as Quando.	Yo uviére, <i>when I shall haue, &c.</i> Tu uviéres. aquel uviére. Nos uviéremos. Vos uviéredes, <i>and uviérdes.</i> aquellos uviéren.	Yo fuére <i>when I shalbe.</i> Tu fuéres. aquel fuére. Nos fuéremos. Vos fuéredes, <i>and fuérdes.</i> Aquellos fueren.	Yo Tom Tu tomá aquel tor Nos tom Vo, tomá aquellos t
Present.	Auer to h <i>ue.</i>	Sér to be.	Tomár to
Pretterite.	Aver auido to haue had.	Aver sido to haue beene.	Aver tom
Future.	Ser para aver to haue hereafter.	Aver de ser to be hereafter.	Aver de t
Gerund.	Auiendo hauiing.	Siendo being.	Tomándo
Participle.	Avído had.	Sído, beene.	Tomádo

el tomará. tomaremos. tomaréys. ellos tomarán.	Aquel comerá <i>he will eat.</i> Nos comeremos <i>we shall eat.</i> Vos comiréys, <i>ye shall eat.</i> Aquellos comerán <i>they shal or wil eat</i>	Aquel subirá. Nos subiremos. Vos subiréys. Aquellos subirán.
na tu take thou. ne aquel, let him take. némos let vs take. nád take ye. nen, let them take.	Cóme tu, <i>doe thou eat.</i> Cóma aquel let him eat. Comámos, let vs eat. Coméd, eat ye. Cóman, let them eat.	Súbe tu, <i>ascend thou, or goe thou up,</i> Súba aquel, let him goe up. Subámos ascend we, or let vs goe up, Subid Goe you up. Súban let them ascend.
óme that I take or may take. tómes thou take, &c. el tóme, that he take, &c. tomémos. toméys. ellos tómen.	Yo Cóma that I eat or may eat. Tu Cómas, that thou eat &c. Aquel Cóma. Nos comámos. Vos comáys. Aquellos cóman.	Yo súba that I ascend or may ascend. Tu súbas, thou mayest ascend, &c. Aquel súba. Nos subámos. Vos subáys. Aquellos súban.
tomára, that I did take, or could take tomáras thou couldst take. el tomára. s tomáramos. s tomárades. uellos tomarán.	Yo Comiera that I did eat, or could eat Tu comieras. quel comiera. Nos comiéramos. os comiérades. quellos comieran.	Yo subiera that I did ascend, or could ascend, &c. Tu subieras, aquel subiera. Nos subiéramos. Vos subiérades. aquellos subieran.
tomásse, that I might take. tomásse. el tomásse. s tomássemos. s tomásse des. uellos tomásse n.	Yo comiése, that I might or should eat Tu comiesses. aquel comiése. Nos comiésemos. Vos comiessedes. aquellos comiéssen.	Yo subiese that I might or should ascend Tu subieses. aquel subiese. Nos subiésemos. Vos subiessedes. aquellos subiéssen.
tomaría I would or should take tomarias. quel tomaría. s tomaríamos s tomaríades. uellos tomarían.	Yo Comería I would or should eat. Tu comerías. aquel comería. Nos Comeríamos. Vos Comeríades. aquellos Comerían.	Yo subería I would or should ascend. Tu subirías. aquel subiría. Nos subiríamos. Vos subiríades. aquellos subirían.
o aya tomado, God grant I haue taken.	Yo aya comido, I pray God I haue eaten.	Yo aya subido, God grant I haue ascended.
uiviesse tomado I would I had en.	Yo uiviesse comido, I would I had eaten.	Yo subiesse subido, I would I had ascended.
Tomaré when I shall take. tomáres. el tomáre. s tomarémos. s tomarédes. ellos tomarén.	Yo comiere when I shall eat. Tu comieres. aquel comiere. Nos comiéremos. Vos comiérdes and comiérdes aquellos comiérén.	Yo subiere when I shall ascend. Tu subieres. aquel subiere. Nos subiéremos. Vos subiérdes and sub iérds. Aquellos subiérén.
omár to take.	Comér to eat.	Subir to ascend.
er tomado to haue taken.	uer comido to haue eaten.	Auer subido to haue gone up.
er de tomar to take hereafter.	Auer de comér to eat hereafter.	Sei para subir to bee ready to ascend or goe up.
mándo taking.	Comiendo eating.	Subiendo ascending.
omádo taken.	Comido eaten.	Subido ascended.

is further to be noted, that the Verbe *Tener* is vsually put for *auer*, as *yo no tengo nada*, I haue nothing, *yo tengo dicho arriba* I haue before saide: So is *estar* put for *Ser*, but with this difference saith *Miranda*, fol 140. that *ser* to be, determineth the Essence and subsistence of a thing, from whence it is called by the Grammarians a verbe substantiue, as *Socrates es un hombre*, Socrates is a man; or else the quality, as *Vulcano era coxo*, Vulcan was lame. Whereas *estar* doth properly determine a thing to bee locally in some place, as *yo estoy en casa* I am at home. *Estáua estonces en Roma*, I was then in Rome, *mi amo está en la plaza*, my Master is vpon the market place.

Of the Tenses.

They haue the same Tenses that the Latines haue, the Present Tense whose signe is *Doe*. The Preterimperfect, whose signe is *Did*, the Preterperfect whose signe is *Haue*, The Plusquamperfect, whose signe is *Had*, the Future whose signe is *shall* or *will*.

They haue two Preterperfect tenses; one saith *Bartholomew Gramsci* which aunswereth to the Greeke Aorist, because it signifieth a thing done and past, without determining the time when, as *yo ame*, I loued a while agoe, *yo andúue* I went, *yo vine* I came: The other signifieth a thing lately past with determination of the time, as *ya he comido oy venado*, I haue eaten venison to day.

Some Verbs there be which are defectiue, because they haue not all the Tenses springing from their owne roote or theame, but supply them by borrowing them from other verbs, or by circumlocution, as *Saleo* in Spanish, *yo suelo, tu sueles, aquel suele*, plur. *nos solemos, vos soleyr, aquellos suelen*. Imperfect. *yo solia, tu solias*. The preterperfect, and the other Tenses, it borroweth from *acostumbrar*, *yo he acostumbrado*, &c. And by this circumlocution they render diuers Latine verbs, as doe also the French, as *malomanis*, in French *j'aime mieulx*.

In Spanish *yo quieromas, Valeo*, in French, *je me porte bien*, Spanish, *yo me hallo bien dispuesto*, Non curo, in French, *il ne m'en chault*, Spanish, *No se me da nada*, Non curas, *no se te da nada*, Non curat, *no se le da nada*.

Perfect verbs are they which constantly retain the Characteristicall or Figuratiue letters of their theames: that is, the penultime vowell, or the last consonant that goeth before the finall termination of their Infinitives, as of *Lastimar*, pres. *yo Lastimo* aorist, *yo Lastimé*; &c. which formatiue letters the Imperfect verbs (which shall be set downe according to their severall coniugations) doe often vary, as *Dezir* to say, præf. *yo digo*. Imperfect, *yo dezia*, Aorist, *yo dixé*. Fut. *yo dire*, *Colgar* to hang, Præf. *yo cuelgo*.

The forming
of Tenses.

1
Present.

For the forming of the Tenses, you must first finde out the three Tenses from which the rest are formed; to witte, the Præsent, the Aorist, and the Future of the Indicatiue moode, which when they bee irregular they shall be set downe in their places among the Anomolæes of each Coniugation: but regularly they are thus formed; The Present Tense in euery Coniugation is made by changing *ar er ir* into *o*, as of *amar amo*, *creer creo*, *oyr oyo* & *oygo*.

2
Imperfect.

From whose first person plurall is formed the Imperfect by changing *mos* into *va* in the first coniugation, and in the two other coniugations by changing *emos* and *imos* into *ia*, as *Leemos*, *leya*, *pedimos*, *pedia*.

Aorist.

The Aorist in the first coniugation is formed from the first person of the present by changing *o* into *é*, as from *amo*, *amé*. In the other coniugations from the first person of the Imperfect Tense, by taking away *a*, as of *leya*, *pedia*, Aorist *Ley*, *pedí*, and from the Aorist come the first and second Imperfectes of the Optatiue, and the future of the Subiunctiue, as of *pude* the Aorist, commeth *pudiesse*, *pudiera*, and *pudiere*, Of the Aorist, *quise*, *quisiesse*, *quisiera*, *quisiera*. So in the first coniugation

tion from *Lastimè*, by changing *e* into *a*, *Lastimasse*, *Lastimara*, *Lastimare*.

The future of the first conjugation is made from the Future, 3, singular of the present, by adding *re*, as of *Lastima*, *Lastimare*: In the other two by adding *re* to the Infinitives, as of *Creer*, *creere*, *pedir* *pedirè*, and from this future cometh, the third imperfect of the Optative, as of *pedirè*, *pediria*, of *podrè* *podria*.

From the third person singular of the present of the Indicative cometh the Imperative, & the present of the Optative, as *Lastima*, Imperat. *Lastima*, Optat. *Lastime*, of *Cree*, Imperat. *cree*, Optat. *crea*, of *Duerme*, Imperat. *duerme*, Optat. *duerma*.

Of the Paragoge that hapneth to the future tense, as *Lastimar lo be* for *lastimare*, &c. Of the Metathesis and Apocope of the Imperative moode, as *Castigaldo* for *castigadlo*, *vamonos* for *vamos nos*, *apartaos* for *apartados*. As also of the Antistæchon of the Infinitive moode, as *Dexsle* for *dexirle*: we have before spoken in the third Chapter, whither we remit the Reader to avoide tediousness, though it were not vnfit to bee introduced in this place.

Note her *Mirandas* general rule, that those verbs which change the formative letter of their Theame, they doe it onely in the three persons singular, and the thirde plurall of the present tense of the Indicative, Imperative and Optative: for in all other persons and tenses they resume the Primitive Character of their Verbes, as, *Derrocar* to throw downe, Indicat. præsens, *yo derrueco* *tu derruecas*, *aquel derrueca*, *nos derrocamos*, *vos derrocays*, *aquellos derruecan*, Imperat. *derrueca tu*, *derrueque a-quel*, *derroquemos nos*, *derrocad vosotros*, *derruequen, aquellos*, Optat. Præs. *Oxalaque yo derrueque*, *derrueques*, *derrueque*, *derroquemos*, *derroqueys*, *derruequeu*. And this doth hold in all verbs, as of *Poder* *yo puedo*, *puedes*, *puede*, *podemos*, *podeys*, *pueden*, &c.

The word *Oxala* God graunt, which serueth to form

the Optatiue moode, is a Moorish word, saith *Miranda* fol. 137. answering to the Italian *Magari*, or *Dio volesse*. To which moode also serue these Adnerbes of wishing, *Plega a Dios*, *Plugiesse a Dios*, I would to God.

The Subiunctiue is formed by putting these wordes to the Tenses of the Optatiue, *Ann que* albeit, *Dado que*, or *Presto que*, seeing that, *Como quiera que*, howsoeuer that, as *aunque yo Lastime*, although I doe hurt, *Dado que Lastimara*, albeit I should hurt: *Cesar Oudin*, fol. 42.

Note that all Verbs Newters forme their tenses by putting *me*, *te*, *se*, before them, whether they be verbes of gesture, as of mouing, going, resting, &c. as *yrse* to goe his way, *assentarse* to sit downe, *quedarse* to rest: or verbs signifying passion, as *quezarse* to complaine, *entristecerse* to waxe sorry, *dolerse* to grieve, *arrepentirse* to repent, *morirse* to die, *recordarse* to remember, and they are thus formed, *yo me burlo* I iest, *tú te burlas*; *aquel se burla*, *nosotros nos burlamos*, *vosotros os burlays*, *aquellos se burlan*. So forme *yo ardo*, or *yo me ardo* I burne, *yo me voy*, I goe, *yo me callo* I hold my peace, *yo me arrepiento* I repent me.

Of Verbs Passiues.

CHAP. VIII.

THe auxillar Verbe *Ser* is the Formatiue of all verbs Passiues, by putting the Participle of any verbe to the Persons and Tenses of the Verbe *Ser*, as *yo soy amado*, and for the foeminine *yo soy amada* I am loued, *tú eres amado* thou art loued, *aquel es amado*, he is loued, *nos somos amados*, and foem. *amadas*, wee are loued &c. So likewise in the Imperfect, *yo era amado*, I was loued, &c. plural, *nos éramos amados* we were loued, and foem. *nos éramos amadas*.

How-

Howbeit here is to be noted that in forming the preterperfect Tenses by the participle *Sido*, the word *Sido* doth neuer vary his Gender nor number for any substantiue that is ioyned with it, as *el hombre ha sido*, the mā hath beenc, *la muger ha sido*; *los hombres*, y *las hembras*, *han sido*: which is contrary to the Italian: for they say, *Io sono stato*, and for the foem. *Io sono stata*, and for the plural, *gli huomini sono stati*. The like rule hee giueth fol. 214. of the verbe *auer*, that the participles ioyned with it to forme the preter tenses, doe neuer varie gender nor number, as *yo he amado*, *la muger ha amado*, *los hombres han amado*.

But if *sido* be interposed, then the other participle varieth according to the gender and number of the substantiue, as *el hombre ha sido amado*, *la muger ha sido amada*, plur. *los hombres han sido amados*. As likewise in Italian they say, *gli huomini hanno amato*. But if *stato* be interposed, then both doe vary, as *gli huomini sono stati amati*.

So being put before the third persons both singular and plurall, maketh them Passiues, as *se casó moço*, he was married when he was a boy, *las puertas se cierran* the gates are ready to be shut. *No se puede hacer*, it cannot be done.

Of Verbs Impersonals.

CHAP. IX.

Imper- sonals	{	<i>Cumple</i>	It is needfull, or it behoueth, as
		<i>Menester es</i>	<i>me cumple yr</i> , It is requisite that
			<i>I goc, menester es que yo vaya</i> , it
			behoueth me to goc.
		<i>Importa</i>	<i>No me importanada</i> , it concerneth
			me neuer a whit.
		<i>Conuiene</i>	as <i>a mi me conuiene</i> , it is fit for me
			<i>Paréceme</i> ,

Paréce, as a *mi me paréce*, it seemeth to me.

Pertinēce, as a *ti te pertenōce*, it concerneth thee, or belongeth to thee, the same that a *ti te importa*.

Agráda { as a *mi me plaze*, or a *mi me agráda*, it
Plaze, { pleaseth me.

Cueze { as *Pesame de tu mal*, or a *mi me cue-*
Pesa. { ze de tu mal, it grieveeth me, or I
am sorry for thy harm, as the French
say, *il me cuit*, or *il me deult*, of Co-
zer to grieve.

These
Imper-
sonals
follow-
ing are
vsed
without
circum-
locuti-
on.

Acaeſce { It hapneth or befalleth, a *los hom-*
Aconteſ- { bres *acontece faltar*, it befalleth
ce, { men to miſſe and to erre.

Abasta it is ſufficient, as *no te abasta a ti?* is it
not inough for thee?

Cale, it toucheth, or it is pertinent, as *no ca-*
le it is ſuperfluous, it is not worth the while.

This Impersonall I haue onely found vsed by
the Translator of *Saluſt*, as fol. 33. *Del miedo*
no cale hablar, de timore *ſuperuacaneū eſt differe-*
re, where it ſignifieth as much as it is needles.

Againe, fol. 32. *a que ſintirána eſte razonamien-*
to? Si per hazernos enemigos non calia, whereto
tended all this diſcourſe? if it were to make
vs fall out, it was imploied in vaine.

The word *ay* is vsed impersonally in the third per-
ſons ſingular, with nownes of all Genders, and Num-
bers. for *there is*, or *there are*, as *ci è* in Italian, or *Illy ha*,
in French. For example, *Que ay de nuevo?* What news?
que ay de comer? what is there to eate? *no ay mugeres que*
guisen de comer, there are no women to dresse meate, *ay*
muchos hombres there are many men. *Deſte ha de ſalir*,
el Antichriſto, the very Antichriſt is to come of this
fellow. So the Spaniards ſpeake prouerbially of a vile,
lewd naughty packe, of whome no good can be expe-
cted:

sted. It is thus declined. Præf. *ay*. Imperfect, *ania*, Aorist *nvo*, &c.

Impersonals are thus conjugated, Præf. *cumple* it is requisite, *cumpla*, Aorist *cumplio*, Præf. *ha cumplido*, fut. *complira*.

Menester es, Imperf. *era menester*, Aorist, *fue menester* Præf. *ha sido menester*, Fut. *aura menester*.

Llueve, it raineth, Imperf. *llovia*, Aorist, *llovió*. Præf. *ha llovido*, Fut. *lloverá*.

Plaze, Imperf. *Plazia*, Aorist, *Plúgo*. Præter. *ha plazido*, Fut. *Plazera*, Optat. *Plega*. Imperf. *Plugiera*, o *plugi-esse*.

Nieva, it snoweth, from *Nenar* to snow. Imperfect. *Nenava*, Aorist. *nenó*. Præf. *ha nevado*. Fut. *nevera*.

Truena it thundereth, from *tronar*, Imperf. *tronava*, &c.

Relampaguea it lightneth, Imperf. *relampagueava*, Aorist. *relampagueó*, from *relampaguear*, to flash with lightning.

Yela it freezeth, Imperf. *yelava*, Aorist, *yelo*, from *yelar* to freeze.

Graniza it halleth, Imperf. *Granizava*, &c. from *granizar*.

Desyela it thaweth, as before in *yela*.

Serena it waxeth cleare, of *Serenar*.

Escurece it waxeth darke, Imperf. *Escurecia* Aorist. *Escureció*. Fut. *Escureceá*.

Amanece it waxeth day. { like *Escurece*.
Anochece it waxeth night. }

Lindo, buen tiempo, it waxeth faire weather.

Súzio it is fowle weather.

Ayre, it is windie.

Lodo it maketh dirt, or *baxe lodoso* it is dirty.

Frio, it is cold.

Calma or *bonaça*, it is calme, they say also.

Ha

Adde
these
that fol-
low
which
are like-
wise with
out cir-
cumlo-
cation.

These
are made
by circū-

locutiō of *Va' abonarse el tiempo*, it is about to breakevp,
the word | it beginneth to be faire.

Haze, it | *Niebla* it is misty.
maketh | *Resbaladero* it is slippcry, from *resbalar* to
as | slide.

And these are coniugated by varying of *Hazer*, as
Præs. *Haze frio* it is colde, Imperfect. *bazía frio*, Aorist,
hizo frio, it was cold. Fut. *hará frio* it will be cold.

The Impersonals passiue are formed by putting *se*
before the third persons singular of Verbs, as *se dice* it is
said. Imperf. *se decía*, Aorist, *se dixo*, &c. and sometimes
se is put after the verbe as *se lee*, or *lee se* they read. So in
the Future *se leera* or *leer se ha*. So *Comer se ha*, *bener se ha*,
which is a more elegant kind of speaking saith *Miranda*,
fol. 175. then to say *comera se. benerase*. *Que se haze?* what
are they doing, *aparejase a comer*, they are making din-
ner ready.

The Anomala and irregular Verbs of each Coniugation.

CHAP. X.

Of the first Coniugation.

THe first generall rule is, that Verbs in *car* and *gar* do
forme their Aorists, by changing *car* into *qué*, and
gar into *gué*, and the reason is, because they cannot other-
wise expresse and represent the proper sound of their
Theames, which is necessarily to be retayned; for if I
should regularly forme the Aorist of *cargar* by chan-
ging only *o* of the præsent tense *Cargo* into *é*, in the ao-
rist *cargé*, who seeth not that the Primitiue sound is
lost? for it is to be pronounced, as if it were written *carjé*,
whereas by interposing *u*, and saying *Cargué*, the sound

is retayned. So *acercar* to come neare, Aorist *yo acercare*: but words in *car* make the Aorist in *ce*, as *tropear* to stū-
ble *yo tropeçê*, *allegar* to come neare, *yo alleguê*, *bolcar* to
tumble down, *yo bolquê*. Secondly, some verbes of this
Coniugation doe change the penultime vowell *e* of the
Infinitive into *ie* in the Present tense, which are these ² E into ie.
following, according to *Mirandas* obseruation.

Afferrar to cut with a saw, *yo assiërro*, Aorist, *yo asserre*.

Assentar & *sentar* to sit or set downe. *yo assiento*, Aorist,
yo assenie, &c.

Cegar to make blind, *yo ciego*.

Cerrar to locke, *yo ciërro*.

Conseruar to keepe *yo Consiervo*.

Denegar to deny, *yo deniego*.

Desnegar to recant, *yo desniego*.

Desterrar to banish, *yo Destiërro*.

Empegar to pitch, *yo empiego*.

Encenegar to bedirt, *yo Encienego*.

Enterrar to bury, *yo Entiërro*.

Entesar to bend, *yo Entieso*.

Fregar to rubbe, *yo Friego*.

Gouernar to gouerne *yo Gouierno*.

Mercar to buy, *yo miero*, Aorist *yo merque*.

Negar to deny, *yo niego*, Aor. *yo negue*.

Plegar to fold *yo pliego*.

Pensar to thinke, *yo Pienso*. Aorist, *yo penso*.

Regar to water, *yo riego*.

Segar to cut, *yo siego*.

Temblar to tremble, *yo tiemblo*.

Tentar to assay, *yo tento*.

Tropear to stumble, *yo tropieço*.

Thirdly, there be other verbs that change the penul-
time *o* of the Infinitive into *ue* in the Present, which are ³ O into ue.
reckoned by the Grammarians to bee these following.

Agorar to southsay, *yo agüero*, aorist *yo agore*.

Approuar to approue, *yo aprueuo*. aorist, *yo aprone*.

Atronar to thunder *yo atruëno*, aor. *yo atrane*.

Bolcar to tumble downe, *yo buelco*.
Bolar to flie, *yo buelo*, aorist. *yo bole*.
Colgar to hang, *yo cuelgo*, aor. *yo colge*.
Cocar to gape, or make mouthes, *yo cueco*, aor. *coque*.
Contar to reckon, *yo cuento*, aor. *yo conte*.
Chocar to but with the horns, *yo chueco*. Aorist *yo choque*.
Consolar to comfort, *yo consuelo*, aorist *yo console*.
Desfogar to coole, *yo desfuego*, aorist *yo desfogue*.
Desollar to flea or paunch, *yo desuelo*, aor. *yo desole*.
Degollar to behead, *yo deguello*, aor. *yo degolle*.
Derrocar to throw downe, *yo derrueco*, aor. *yo derroque*.
Holgar to reioyce, to be glad, *yo huelgo*, aorist. *yo holgue*.
Hollar to tread or trample vnderfoot, *yo huello*, Aorist
yo Holle.
Jugar to play, *yo juego*, aorist *yo juegue*.
Regoldar to belch, *yo regueldo*, aorist *yo regolde*.
Resollar & *resolgar* to breath, *yo resuello el resuelgo*, aorist,
yo resolle, & *resolgue*.
Rogar to beseech, *yo ruego*, aorist. *yo rogue*.
Soltar to loose, *yo suelto*, aorist *yo solte*, Præt. *yo ha suelto*.
Sonar to sound, *yo sueno*, aorist. *yo sona*.
Soñar to dreame, *yo sueño*, aorist *yo soñe*.
Trocar to exchange or batter, *yo trueco*, aorist *yo troque*.

Dar.

Præt. *yo doy*, *tu das*, *aquel da*, *nosotros damos*, *vosotros dais*,
aquellos dan. Imperf. *yo dana*, &c. Aorist *yo di*, *tu diste*, *a-*
quel dió, plur. *dimos distes dieron*. Perfect. *he dado has dado*,
 &c. Fut. *dare daras dara*, &c. Imperat. *da tu*, *de aquel de-*
mos dad den. Optat. præt. *de des de demos deys den*. Imper-
 fect. *diera daria diese*, *tu dieras darias*, *dieses*. Fut. *diere*
dieres.

Estar.

Præt. *Estoy Estas Esta Estamos Estays Estan*. Imperf.
Estana Estanas, &c. Aorist. *Estúve Estuviste Estuvo Estuvi-*
mos Estuvistes Estuvieron. Perf. *he Estado*. Fut. *Estaré*,
Estaras, &c. Imperat. *sta or esta tu*, *este aquele estemos estad*
Esten. Optat. Præt. *Este Estes Este Estomos*, *Esteys Esten*.
 Imperf. *Estuviera, Estaria, Estuviessa, Estuvieras, Estarias,*
Esta-

Estuviesses, &c. Fut. Estuviere Estuvieres.

Pres. Ando ándas ánda andámos andáys ándan, or else, yo voy, tu vas, va vamos, or ymos vays or ys van. Imperf. Andar. Andána regular, or yna yvas yua yuamos yuados yman. Aorist Andúve anduviste andúvo anduvimos anduvistes anduviéron and andáron: or else yo fuy and fue fuiste fueste, aquel fue fuimos and fuemos, fuistes fueron. Pres. he andádo, or soy ydo, tu eres ydo, &c. Fut. Andare andarás, &c. or else yre yras yra, &c. Imperat. anda tu, ánde aquel andemos andad, anden, or else va and vete, goethy way, vaya aquel, vámos, yd vayan, Optat. pres. Ande ándes ánde andemos andeys ándē, or else váya váyas váya vámos vays vayan. Im. Anduviera andaría anduviese, &c. or else, fuera, yria fuese, &c. Fut. anduviere or else fuere. Miranda fol. 312, will haue fuy to be proper to the verbe Ser, and Fue to be the Aorist of the verbe yr, Andar and. yr agree in signification, but differ in vse: yr signifieth the action of going; Andar the liberty of walking, sayth Caesar Oudin.

The Irregulars of the second Coniugation.

CHAP. XI.

THe verbs of this Coniugation which end in *Cer* make their present in *esco* or *esco*, and are thus coniugated *ofrecer*, pres. *yo ofresco ofreces ofrece ofrecemos ofreceys ofrecen*, the rest are regular, and of this kind are these following.

Aborecer to abhorre, *yo aboresco*, Aorist *aborecí.*

Acaecer } to happen } *yo acaesco* } Aorist } *acaecí,*
Acontecer } } *yo aconteesco,* } } *acontecí*

Adolescer, to bee sicke or sorry, *yo adolesco*, Aorist, *Adolecí.*

Agradecer to giue thanks, *yo agradezco* Aorist, *Agradeci.*

Amortecer } to swown, } *yo Amortezco* } Aorist, }
Defallecer } } *yo Defallesco* }
yo A-morteci. }
yo Def-faleci. }

Apetecer to desire *yo apetesco*, Aorist *yo appeteci.*

Crece to grow, *yo cresco*, Aorist *yo creci.*

Conocer to know, *yo conosco*, Aorist *yo conoci.*

Encallecer to wax hard or brawny, *yo encallesco*, Aorist, *yo encalleci.*

Excrescer to augment or to extoll, *yo encresco*, Aorist *yo Encareci.*

Empecer to hinder, *Eso empesco*, Aor. *yo Empeci.*

Establecer to establish, *yo Establezco*, Aorist *yo estableci.*

Fenecer to end or to die, *yo fenescor*, Aorist, *yo feneci.*

Merecer to deserue, *yo merezco*, aorist, *yo, mereci.*

Nacer to be borne, *yo nascor*, Aorist *yo naci.*

Pacer to feede, *yo pascor*, aorist *yo pasci.*

Padecer to suffer, *yo padescor*, aorist *yo padeci.*

Perecer to perish, *yo perescor*, aorist, *yo pereci.*

G changed
into j.

Those that end in *ger*, in the first person of the present tense, change *ger* into *jo*, as *Coger* to gather or catch, *yo cojo*, *tu coges*, *el coge*, &c. for there is a symbolismus or mutuall changing of these letters the one for the other, as in writing *magestad*, or *majestad*, *mensaje* or *mensaje*. Such are these verbes.

Encoger to withdraw, to shrink, *yo encojo*, *tu encoges*, *en-coge*, Aorist *encogi.*

Escoger to cull out or choose, *yo escojo*, Aorist *Escogi.*

Acoger to entertaine, *yo acojo*, Aorist *yo acogi.*

Recoger to gather vp, to retire, *yo recojo*, Aorist, *yo recogí.*

E into ie.

Some few there be that change the penultime *e* into *ie*, in the present tense, as *Defender* to defend, *yo defiendo*, Aorist *yo defendi.*

Dehender to cleave a sunder, *yo dehiendo*, Aor. *dehendi.*

O into ue.

These following change their penultime *o* into *ue*, in the present.

Bel-

Boluer to turne, *yo bueluo*, Aorist, *yo Bolui*, Præ. *he buelto*.

Reboluer to returne, *yo rebueluo*, Aorist *yo rebolui*.

Coser to sow with a needle, *yo cuesto*, Aorist *yo cosí*.

Cozer to seeth, also to grieue or paine, *yo cuesto*, Aorist, *yo cozi*.

Doler to grieue, *yo duelo*, Aorist *yo dolí*.

Soler to be wont, *yo suelo*, Aorist; *yo Soli*, Perfect, *yo he usado*, or *acostumbrado*.

Holer to smell, *yo huelo*, Aor. *yo holí*.

Moler to grinde or bruisse, *yo muelo*, Aorist *yo molí*.

These following are thus formed.

Caber to be contained, or to containe, is thus coniugated, as *Cesar Oudin* deliuereth pag. 80. Præf. *yo Quepo* or *Cábo*, tu *cabes*, *aquel cábe* *Cabemos*, *cabeys cáben*. Imperf. *yo cabia*, &c. Aorist. *yo cúpe* *cupiste* *cupo* *cupimos* *cupistes*, *cupieron*. Perf. *yo he cabido*. Fut. *yo cabré* *cabras* *cabra*, &c. Opt. præf. *Quepa* *quepas* *quepa*. Imperf. *cupiera*, *cabria*, *cupiéssse*. Fut. *cupiere*. The signification of this verbe is diuers according to the words that it is ioyned vnto, as *toda el agua no cabe en el jarro*, all the water will not into the pottle, or be containd in the pottle. Sometime saith he, it answereth to the French word *Escheoir* to happen, or fall out to ones lot or share, as *Esto me cúpo en suerte*, this fell to me by lot: *Esto mi cabe por mi parte*, this falleth to me for my part: *In Torquemada* *lardin de flores*, I haue obserued these phrases for the vse of this word, *Entre nosotros bien cabe*, fol. 119. It is well accepted and receyued among vs. Again, fol. 464. *los Moscovitas les cabe su parte*: the Moscouites haue their part of them. Fol. 503. *Esto es engaño que no puede caber en gente de razón*. This subtlety cannot find entertainment, or hath no place amongst men of reason. *En que iúizio cabe*, into whose iudgement can it sincke.

Caer to fall, Præfens *yo Caygo*, *tú caes*, *aquel cáe*, *caé-*

mos caeys, caen. Aorist *cay caiste cayó.* Optat. *pres. yo cayga, &c.*

Roer.
Poner.

Roer to gnaw: Præs. yo roygo, roes, &c. Aorist *yo roy.*

Poner to put, yo pongo pones, pone, ponemos poneys, ponen, Aorist *yo púse pusiste, púso pusimos pusistes pusieron,* though Miranda doth rather approve of *pusieron* by o, fol. 199. *Præt. he puesto.* Fut. *yo pondre, or porne pondrás vel pornás, &c.* Imper. *pon tu ponga pongamos poned pongan.* Optat. *Pres. yo ponga, Imperf. pusiera pondria, or pornia, pusiesse, Fut. pusiere.*

Tener.

Tener to have or hold, yo Tengo tienes tiene tenemos, tenays tienen, Aorist *yo Túne tuviste túvo tuvimos tuvistes, tuvieron.* *Præt. he tenido.* Fut. *yo tendré or terne, tendrás, &c.* Imperat. *ten tu, tenga aquel, tengamos, tened tengan.* Optat. *Pres. tenga tengas, &c.* Imper. *yo tuviéra, tendria, tuviessse, Fut. tuviere.*

Poder. |

Poder to be able, pres. yo puedo puedes puede podemos podeys pueden. Aorist. *púde pudiste, púdo podimos, podistes,* by o. Miranda fol. 205. *pudieron.* *præt. he podido.* Fut. *podre podras* Optat. *præt. yo pueda.* Imperf. *pudiera podria pudiesse.* Fut. *pudiere.*

Querer,

Querer to be willing, pres. yo quiero quieres quiere queremos quereys quieren. Aor. *Quise quisiste quiso quisimos quisistes quisieron.* *præt. he querido.* Fut. *Querre querras, &c.* Imperat. *Quer tu, querra aquel, queramos quered quieran:* but this Imperative is seldome in use. Optat. *yo quiera, quieras quiera queramos querays quieran.* Imperf. *Quisiera queria, quisiesse.* Fut. *quisiere.*

Hazer.

Hazer to make or doe, Præs. Hago hazes haze hazemos hazeyz hazen. Aorist. *Hize hiziste hizo hizimos hizistes hizieron.* *Præt. yo he hecho.* Fut. *haré haras hara haremos hareys haran.* Imperat. *Haz tu, haga aquel hagamos, hazed hagan.* Opt. *pres. Haga bagas, &c.* Imperf. *Hiziera, haria hiziesse.* Fut. *hiziere, plu. hizieremos hizieredes or hizierdes, hizieren.*

Saber.

Saber to know. Pres. yo sé, tu sabes, aquel sabe, sabemos, sabeys saben. Aorist, *Súpe supiste supo supimos supistes supieron,* *Præt.*

Præt. he sabido. Fut. Sabre sabras, &c. Imperat. Sabete, sepa aquel sepamos sabed Sepan. Optat. Præs. Sepa Sepas Sepa, &c. Imperfect. Supiera Sabria Supiesse. Fut. Supiera, &c.

Traer to carrie, to bring, to weare apparrell, Præs. Tract. yo traygo traes trae, traemos traèys traen. Imperf. traya, Aorist, yo, truxè or traxe truxiste truxo truximos truxistes truxèron. Præt. he traido. Fut. traere traeras, &c. Imper. Trar tu, trayga aquel, trayamos traéd traygan. Optat. Præs. yo trayga vel traya. Imper. truxera traeria truxesse. Fut. truxere.

Ver to see, Præs. yo veo vees vee vemos veys veen. Imper. Ven. via vias, & Aorist. viè or vide viste við & vido, in Celestina in the beginning of the first Act. Plu. vimos vistes vieron. Præt. he visto. Fut. verè verás, &c. Imperat. vee tu, vea aquel veamos ved vean. Opt. Præs. Vea, Imperf. vièra, veria viesse. Fut. viere.

Valer to be worth. Præs. yo valgo vales vale, Aorist. Valer. yo vali valiste valio valimos valistes valieron. Fut. valdre valdras, &c. Imperat. vale tu, valga aquel valgamos valed, valgan. Opt. Præs. valga valgas. Imper. valiera valdria valiesse. Fut. valiere valieres, &c.

Note that these Verbs *Tener, Poner, Hazer, Venir, Dezir*, make their Imperatiues, *ten, pon, haz, ven, di.*

The Anomala of the third Coniugation.

CHAP. XII.

IN this Coniugation as in the former those verbes that end in *gir*, make the first persons of their present by *yo*, as *Elegir* to choose, *yo Elijo eliges, elege, &c. Aorist, yo Eligi eligiste eligió, Præt. he eligido. Fut. eligerè eligeras, &c.*

Elegir

Fingir to faine, *yo finijo finges finge*, Aorist, *fingi fingiste fingio*, Præt. *he fingido*.

Vngir to annoint, Præt. *yo vnjo vnges vnge*, Aorist, *ungi ungiste ungio*. Præt. *he ungidò*, &c.

²
E into i.

Some change the penultime *e* of the Infinitive into *i*. in the Perfect tense as,

Gemir to grone, *yo gimo gimes gime gemimos gemeys gimen*, Aor. *gem gemiste gemio*, &c.

Pedir to aske, *yo pidopides pide pedimos pedeys piden*, Aorist *yo pedi pediste pedio*.

Regir to gouerne, *yo rijoriges rige regimos regeys rigen*, Aorist, *yo regi registe regio*, &c.

Seguir to follow, *yo sigo sigues sigue seguimos seguays siguen* Aorist, *yo segui seguisse seguiò*, &c.

Servir to serue, Præt. *yo siruo sirues sirue servimos serueys siruen*, Aorist, *yo servi seruiste seruio*.

Concebir to conceiue, *yo concibo concibes concibe concebimos concebays conciben*, Aorist. *yo concebi concebisti concibio*.

Eserevir to write, *yo escriuo*, Aorist, *yo escrini*. Præt. *he Escrito*.

³
E into ie.

Others change their penul ime *e* into *ie*. as these following.

Auertir to marke, *yo auierto auiertes auierie auertimos auerteys auierten*, aorist, *yo auerti aueriste auertio*, &c.

Arrepentir to repent, *yo arrepiento, arrepientes arrepiente arrepentimos arrepenteys arrepienten*, aorist, *arrepenti*, &c.

Cernir to sift meale, *yo cerno ciernes cierne cernimos, eerneys ciernen*, aor. *cerni cerniste cernio*, &c.

Consentir to consent, *yo consiento consientes consiente consentimos consentey consienten*, aorist *yo consenti*, &c.

Herir to smite, or hurt or wound, *yo hiero hieres hiere, herimos hereys hieren*, Aorist, *yo heri heriste herio*, &c.

Diferir to deferre, *yo difiero difieres difiere diferimos difereys desieren*. Aor. *yo diferi diferiste ediferio*.

Mentir to lie, *yo miento mientes miente mentimos menteys mienten*. Aor. *yo menti mentiste mentio*, &c.

Some

Some change o penultime into *ne* in the Present O into *ue*. tense, as *Dormir* to sleep, *yo duermo duermes, duerme, dormimos dormeys duermen*, Aorist *dormi dormiste dormio*.

Morir to die, *yo muero mueres muere, morimos moreys mueren*. Perf. *yo he*, or *soy muerto*, Aorist, *yo mori, moriste morió*, or *murió*.

Cobrir to cover, i changeth o into *n*, as *yo cubro cubre cubrimos cubreys cubren*, aorist *yo cubri cubriste cubrio*, Per. *yo he cubierto*.

Salir to leape maketh *yo salgo, tu sales, sale salimos salys salen*, Aorist, *sali saliste salio*.

Oyr maketh *yo oygo*, or *oya oyes oye oyamos oys oyen*, Aorist, *oy oyste oyó oyamos oystes oyeron*. Fut. *oyre oyras oyra, &c.* Imperat. *oye tu oyga* or *oya aquel oyamos oyd oyen* or *oygan*, Opt. *oya* or *oyga oygas*, &c. Imperf. *oyér a oyria oyesse*, Fut. *oyere oyeres oyere oyeremos oyeredes & oyerdés oyeren*.

Words ending in *zir* assume *g* in the first person of *Zir* into the Present tense, as *Traduzir* to translate, *yo traduzgo zgo. traduzes traduzes traduzimos traduzes traduzen*, Aorist, *yo traduxe traduxiste traduxo, &c.* Præt. *yo he traduzido*, Fut. *yo traduziré*. In like manner conjugate *induzir*, & *reduzir*, &c.

Abrir is irregular in nothing saue onely in its participle, which is *abierto* in stead of *abrido*.

Venir to come, Præs. *yo vengo, vienes viene venimos, veneys vienen*, Aorist *yo vine veniste vino*, Præt. *he venido* Fut. *vendré* or *verné vendras, &c.* Imperat. *ven as ven aca* come hither, *venga aquel vengamos venid vengan*. Opt. Præs. *venga vengas, &c.* Imperf. *viniera vendria viniésse*, Fut. *viniere viniéres viniere viniéremos viniéredes & viniéredes vinieren*.

Dezir to say, Præs. *digo dizes dize dezimos dezeys, dizen*. Aorist, *dixe dixiste dixo diximos dixistes dixerón*. Præt. *he dicho*. Fut. *diré diras, &c.* Imper. *di tu, diga aquel digamos dezid digon*. Optat. Præs. *diga digas, &c.* Imperf. *dixera diria dixesse*, Fut. *dixere*.

Of Participles.

Cesar Ondin fol. 100. giueth this rule for the forming of Participles, namely, that in Verbs of the first and third Conjugation they are made by changing *r* of the Infinitive moode into *do*, as of *amar* *amado* oyr *oydo*. In the second by changing *er* into *ido*, as *Saber* *sabido*. Onely these Participles are are irregular.

In the first Conjugation.

Suelto loosed, for *soltado*, from *soltar* to loose, vntic.

Despierto awaked, from *despertar* to awake, which hath also *despertado*, regular.

In the Second.

Buelto turned for *boluido*, from *boluer* to turne.

Hecho made or done, for *Hazido*, of *bazer* to doe.

Puesto put or placed, for *ponido* from *poner* to put.

Visto scene, for *veydo* from *ver* to see.

In the Third.

Abierto open for *abrido*, from *abrir* to open.

Cubierto couered, for *cobrido*, from *cobrir* to couer.

Dicho said, for *dezido* from *dezir* to say.

Escrito written, for *escriuido*, from *escreuir* to write.

Muerto dead, for *morido*, from *morir* to die.

Of Particles, the undeclinable parts of Speech, and first of Adverbs.

CHAP. XIII.

<i>Oy</i> and <i>oydia</i> to day	<i>De aqui a vn rato</i> shortly,
<i>Ayer</i> yesterday.	yer long.
<i>Antayer</i> the day before	<i>Siempre</i> alwayes.
yesterday.	<i>Nunca</i> or <i>nunca jamas</i> ,
<i>Mañana</i> to morrow.	neuer.
<i>Tra mañana</i> after to	<i>Aun</i> yet.
morrow.	<i>Siempre-jamas</i> cuer-o
<i>Para oy</i> against to day.	more.
<i>Para mañana</i> , or <i>por ma-</i>	<i>Dende</i> or <i>desde</i>
<i>ñana</i> , against or by to	<i>agora</i> . } <i>hence</i>
morrow.	<i>De aqui ade-</i> } <i>forth.</i>
<i>Agora</i> or <i>aora</i> now.	<i>lante</i> .
<i>Temprano</i> betimes.	<i>Desde entonces</i> thence-
<i>Tarde</i> late.	forth.
<i>Antaño</i> the last yeare.	<i>Dende niño</i> from his
<i>Ogaño</i> this yeare.	childhood.
<i>Entonces</i> and <i>estonces</i> ,	<i>De ay adelante</i> thence-
then.	forward.
<i>Entretanto</i> in the mean	<i>Por adelante</i> } <i>for the</i>
time.	<i>En lo venide-</i> } <i>time to</i>
<i>Mientras que</i> , whiles	<i>ro</i> } <i>come.</i>
that.	<i>Rezien</i> of late.
<i>Hasta que</i> vntil that.	<i>Luego</i> forthwith.
<i>Rato ha</i> a while since.	<i>Luego aora</i> iust now, ve-
<i>Poco ha</i> , a little while a-	ry now.
gone.	<i>Luego que entramos</i> , as
<i>Alas vezes</i> by fits, som-	soone as we ended.
times.	when it is a Coniun-
<i>Otro dia</i> the next day af-	ction, it signifieth
ter. <i>Lazarillo</i> .	therefore or then.

Ayna soone.

Presto quickly.

Mas ayna sooner rather

Dec ontino } forthwith

Enconinēte } presently

Ya! ready.

De quando en quando,

now & then, oftsoons,

oft, and many a time.

Floreſta Español, fol.

187.

Antes before, sometimes

nay rather, as *ains* in

French.

A deshora sodainely vn-

looked for.

Hasta quando till when.

Hasta tanto till then.

Quando quiera whenso-

euer.

Cada dia euery day.

Cada hora euery houre.

Cada rato euery momēt

Desde quando since whē.

De oy en ocho dias seuen-

night hence.

De oy en quinze dias,

fortnight hence.

Destaparte a dos años,

or ados años desta par-

te, two yeares agone.

A ocho dias desta parte,

seuen night since.

Aora a dos años, two

yeares hence.

Aqui here.

Ay there.

Alli yonder.

Por alli there awayes.

Por alla that way.

Aculli thither.

Por aculla thitherto.

Hazia donde towards

what place.

Hasta do how farre.

Aca hither.

Por aca this way.

Lexos farre off,

En frente ouer against.

De trecho en trecho, by

certaine spaces and

distances, as Doct.

Laguna, lib. 3. cap. 98.

ayuso next vnder God.

in Annot. Produze de

trecho en trecho, entor-

no del tallo cinco ho-

jas. It bringeth forth

rounde about the

stalke by certaine di-

stances fue leaues.

Arriba aboue or vp-

ward.

Pelo arriba against the

haire.

Abaxo below or down-

warde, as Aca abaxo,

here below.

Del Pecho por abaxo frō

the breast downward.

Ayuso beneath, as Dios en

ayuso next vnder God.

Delante

aduerbs
of place

	<i>Delante</i> before.		<i>ra</i> wheresoever.
	<i>Atras</i> behind.		<i>Aquende</i> on this side, as
	<i>Poco falta</i> it wanteth		<i>aguende el mar</i> , on this
	but a little, very neere.		side the sea.
	<i>Dentro</i> or <i>adentro</i> with-		<i>Allende</i> beyond, as <i>al-</i>
	in.		<i>lende el rio</i> beyond the
	<i>De lexos</i> a farre off.		riuer.
	<i>Fuera</i> and <i>afuera</i> with-		<i>Encima</i> and <i>Sobre</i> vpon
	out.		<i>Sobra</i> aboue.
	<i>Do, adó</i> } where.		<i>Soynder</i> .
	<i>Dande, adanda</i> }		<i>Enbe</i> }
	<i>Do quiera</i> or <i>donde quie-</i>		<i>junto</i> } neere
			<i>vnto</i> .
	<i>Mucho</i> much.		<i>Sin meduda</i> out of mea-
	<i>Poco</i> little.		sure.
	<i>Casi</i> almost.		<i>A montones</i> by heapes.
	<i>Muy poquito</i> , very little.		<i>Al pie de ciento</i> about an
	<i>Harto</i> }		hundred.
	<i>Assaz</i> }		<i>Quanto que</i> somewhat.
of quan-	<i>Demasiado</i> }		<i>Estavaya quanto que ale-</i>
ty.	<i>Demasiada-</i> }		<i>gre</i> , I was now somewhat
	<i>mente</i> ,		cheered or merry. <i>La-</i>
			<i>zarillo</i> , fol. 47.
	<i>Bien</i> or <i>buenamente</i> well.		<i>Lindamente</i> finely.
	<i>Mal</i> or <i>malamente</i> , ill.		<i>Pulidamente</i> neatly.
Of qua-	<i>Osadamente</i> boldly,		<i>Locamente</i> foolishly.
lity.	<i>Atrevidamente</i> audaci-		<i>De buena ga-</i> }
	ously.		<i>na</i> , }
	<i>Donosamente</i> pleasantly		<i>De buena vo-</i> }
	<i>Dichosamente</i> happily.		<i>luntad</i> . }
			<i>wit h a</i>
			<i>good</i>
			<i>will</i>
			<i>wilingly</i>
	<i>Si yea, Si Señor</i> yes sir.		<i>Sin duda</i> out of doubt.
Of affir-	<i>Si por cierto</i> } yes, for		<i>Antes</i> nay rather.
ming.	<i>Ciertamente</i> }		<i>Otrosi</i> also in like maner
	<i>Si en verdad</i> } yes, in		semblably.
	<i>Orderamēto</i> }		<i>Conuiene a saber</i> to wit
	<i>Assi</i> so it is.		that is to say.

No no or not. *Aun no, or no aun, not*
 No nada nothing at all. yet.
 Of de- *Tam poco* } neyther *Iamas,*
 nyng. *ni menos.* } *Nunca,* } neuer, in
 As no tengodimeros nime- *En Ningun* } no waies.
 nos a Comer, I haue nei- *na, manera* }
 ther meat nor mony,

Of ex- *Ea, ea pue,* } *Pues then, pues vamos,*
 hortng } from the } let vs goe then.
 encour- *latin eia.* } *Acaba ya.* } dispatch,
 raging, } *ea sus,* } haue done.
 or ad- } *ora sus* } *Acabemos ya,* } let vs
 moni- } *Caya* } Vsed by Miranda, } dispatch.
 shing as

Of *Vna vez* once, } vs go two and two in
 num- *Dos vezes* twice, &c. } file, or two together,
 bring. } *Vamos dos a dos* two to } *Lazarillo fol. 25.*
 two, as in playing of } *Comenco de tomar de dos*
 a match. } *en dos,* he began to take
Vamos de dos en dos, let } two and two at a time.

of shew- *He aqui.* } See here, } *Cataldo ay,* } Lo, there
 ing or } *Ves aqui,* } loc here, } *He le alli.* } he is.
 demon- } *Catad aqui.* }
 strating

Of wi- *Plega a dios,* } Turkish and Arabicke,
 thing. } *Oxala,* which } I pray signifieth God, *la Par-*
 is a moorish } God. } *fante, Methode, fo. 56.*
 word, from } *O si* } I would
Ala, which in the } *plugiessse a dios* } to God.

Despues desto, after this. } fresh.
Allende desto, besides } *Al cabo* at the last.
 that. } *A la fin,* } at the
Demas desto, further. } *A la postre,* } last.
 Of Or- } *Finalmente* }
 der. } *De nuevo,* againe, a } *Fin.*

<i>Detras</i> behind.	<i>Por adelante</i>	} hence- forth.
<i>Desde</i> since that.	<i>En el venidero.</i>	
<i>De qui adelante,</i>	<i>De oy ma.</i>	

Of di- mini- shing.	<i>Aplazer</i>	} by leasure,	<i>Quedo</i>	} quietlie,
	<i>Despacio,</i>		<i>Quedo,</i>	
	<i>Poco a poco</i> by little and	<i>Calla Calan</i>	} saying a	
	<i>little.</i>			} word, or
	<i>Passo</i>	} soft and	} making a noyse.	
<i>Passito.</i>	} faire.			

Of doub. ting.	<i>Quiza</i> peradventure.	} Perhaps, it may be so.
	<i>A caso</i>	
	<i>Por ventura,</i>	
	<i>Puede ser.</i>	

Of af- king.	<i>Porque</i> why?
	<i>Para que</i> to what end?
	<i>Como</i> how?

Of ga- thering toge- ther.	<i>Juntos</i> and <i>Jun-</i>	} together.	<i>Entrambos</i>	} both to	
	<i>tas</i> for the foe-		<i>entrābos a dos,</i>		} gether.
	<i>minine Junta-</i>		<i>Tambien</i> also.		
	<i>mente,</i>		<i>Hermanablemente</i> bro-		
	<i>A la par</i> side by side, eue		<i>therly</i> together.		

adverbs of sepa- rating.	<i>A parte</i> a part.	<i>Fuera</i> belides or ex-	
	<i>A un cabo</i> at one end.	<i>cept.</i>	
	<i>A un lado</i> at one side.	<i>Non obstant.</i>	
	<i>A escuras</i> in the darke.	<i>te</i>	
	<i>A Escondidas</i> di me, vn-	<i>No embar.</i>	
	<i>awares</i> to me.	<i>gante.</i>	
	<i>A hurto</i>	} notwith- standing,	
	<i>Aburtadas</i>		} behind.
	<i>Aburtadillas,</i>		
		<i>Detras</i>	} behind.
	<i>Hazia tras,</i>		
	<i>Tras</i> is a preposition	} sig-	
	(ly)		

signifying after, *Attras* or *Detras* are Aduerbes
and signifie behind or backward.

Mas ayn, rather.

Da dios alas ala hormiga para que se pierda mas ayna

adverbs of choosing. } God giue the Ant wings that she may the so-
ner perish, *Celest*.

Primero que, rather then.

As *Primero me moriré que haga esse*, I will rather
die then doe it.

Ante rather.

Como, as.

adverbs of like-
nes,

Asi,

Assi,

} So.

Semijantemente, likewise, semblable.

Comigo with me.

adverbs of Per-
sonals.

Configo with thee.

Configo with him,

A la par, hand in hand ioyntly together.

Luego,

Subito,

De peyne, or *sobre peyne*

Apriessa.

Presurosamente,

Presto.

Arrebatadamente,

Enteramente,

De todo en todo,

} sodainely, briefly, out-
of hand.

} Speedily. *Da te priessa*, make
hast.

} sodainly, snatchingly, by fits.

} wholly.

These Adverbs are in a manner irregular.

A despecho de ti,

A desgrado de ti,

} in despite of thee.

Al traves } A crosse, ouerthwart, the contrary of it is
Al reues, } *Derecho* right, as *el sayo esta del reues*, bol-
 ned lo del derecho: the coat is the inside outward, turne
 it right, *Todo quanto aueys dicho es al reues*, all that you
 haue said is Kem-kim cleane contrary.

De consuno together among themselues.

Adrede of set purpose.

A diendas wittingly.

Abuelas at once together. *Abuelas de otras cosas dió le
 una cadenilla*, beside, or among other things, hee gaue
 her a chaine. *Celest. Act. 15.*

Que si abuelas de los demas no lo afirmara Eusebio, &c.
 If Eusebius did not auouch it with the rest. *Pedro mex-
 ia Historia Imperial. fol. 31.*

A osadas I dare say, I assure my selfe, as *a osadas que
 me dixo lo cierto*. I assure my selfe that hee told mee the
 truth, *Celestina Act. 17.* *A osadas sobre mi*, I dare auouch
 it, I dare warrant it, I dare take it vpon me.

A Penas, or *malauéz*, with much adoe, scarcely.

Alas parejas, for the like turne, as *Bener a parejas*, to
 quaffe so much for so much.

A desoras at time vnlooked for vnseasonably, or in an
 ill hower.

A desoras acometir, to set vpon a man at vnawares,
 unluckily.

A reculá arseling, backward.

A tiento by ghesse, at a venture, as *Dana su parecer*, a
 tiento, he gaue his opinion at randon, at a venture, by
 ghesse.

Agatas } As *andar agatas*, to goe on all foyer like a
Agatillas } Cat.

Acuestas about him or vpon him, *No tengo dineros a-
 cuestas*, I haue no money about me. *Ha sessenta años
 acuestas*, hee hath threescore yeares ouer his heade.
va con sus canas acuestas a bencir su jarillo Celestin, shee
 goeth with her hoorie head to fil her pot.

Debalde, gratis for nought, franckely and freely, as *yo lo bixe debalde*, I did it for nothing.

Embalde, in vaine, as *Embalde os trabajays*, you labour in vaine.

En lugar in stead of.

En cueros to goe naked, or *andar en puras carnes*.

Andar,

En cuerpo to goe in his hose and doublet without gowne or cloake.

En Piernas to goe bare legged.

Llenar a algun a ancas de cauallo, to ride double, to carry one behind him, *en croupe* as the French men say, *yr a cauallo en cerro*, to ride bare ridged.

De búces or *de brúces*, groueling on the face, as *Echarse de bruces* to lie on his belly. So *beuer de bruces*, to lie down & drinke, or to lappe water. The contrary is, *De Colodrillo*, or *Papa arriba* backward on the nape of the necke, or with the throat vpward, as *caer de colodrillo*, to fall on the backe. *Colodrillo* is the hinder part of the head.

De trecho en trecho by certaine spaces and distances, as is aboue said in the Aduerbs of Place.

De quando en quando, now and then, oft soones, oft and many a time, from time to time, as before in the Aduerbe of time.

De veras in good earnest.

De burlas in iest, as *de burlas ni de veras con tu señor no partas peras*, neyther in iest or earnest doe thou share peares with thy master.

The Spanish (as doth also the Italian,) by a kind of Gracisme doth vse the fœminine aduerbially, as *Andar a sus solas*, to goe alone, *Examen de los ingenios*, fol. 60. *tiene camara a solas*, he hath a chamber apart by himself.

Quedamos a escuras, we remaine in darkenes, *Jardin de Flores*, fol. 224.

No osaria boluer, a vazías, I dare not returne home empty.

Hablays de oydas, you speake by heare-say,
Estar en ayunas, to be fasting.

Comer pan en enxutas, or as it is in *Alivio de Caminantes* fol. 19. *Comer supan a secas*, to eate drie breed, they say also *majar y moler a secas*, to broy or grind without water, that is, to eate without drinke.

Matar a mordidas, to kill with biting.

Lo alcanço, a hurtadillas, he got it by stealth,

Contendieron sobre ello a la clara, they stroue about it openly, manifestly, the Preface of Lucan in Spanish.

Lo hizimos a sendas vezes, we did it by turnes.

Cada sendos on a peece, *Cada sendas sus peras*, euerie one a peare. *Lazarillo* fol. 99.

Hither also I refer these speeches, *Pares o nones*, euen or odde? *Floresta Español.* fol. 95.

Que es cosa y cosa? a riddle a riddle what is this?

Of Prepositions.

We will rancke the Præpositions according to the Cases that they gouerne. As these (following the Greekes) require a Genitiue Case, which some notwithstanding will haue to be the Ablatiue, because the same Particle *De*, doth serue to both Cases.

Acerca deste negotio about this busines.

Cerca de mi, neere about my person, that is *en mi poder*, y *senorio*, in my power.

Antes de esto before that.

Delante de mi, before me.

Detras de mi behind me. But *tras* serueth to the Accusatiue Case, as *tras mi* after me, *tras los dias viene el seso*, witte and iudgement commeth after many dayes, *Tras la llave*, vnder locke and key, *Tras el fuego*, before the fire, or by the fire. *Atras* is an Aduerbe, and signifieth backe or backward, *Tras* after is a Preposition, seruing to the Accusatiue case.

Fuera de la Ciudad without the City.

Enderedor } about, as *enderedor del muro* round about the
Alderedor, } Wall, *Eutorno de mi*, round about me.
Entorno, }
Encima de la casa, vpon the top of the house,
Del pecho arriba, from the breast vpward.
Dobaxo de ti, vnderneath thee.
Denro de mi, within me.
Por amor de mi, for my cause, for my sake, because of
 me.
A escondidas de mi, vnknowne to me,
Enfrente de la casa ouer against the house.
Frontera de la yglesia, ouer against the Church.
De cara me le veo, I see him iust ouer against mee. *Casar*
Onden Dial. 4.
Derecho del blanco, straight to the marke, or white.
A la orilla de la mar, along by the sea shore. *A la orilla*
del rio close by the brinke or bancke of the riuer.
Ribera del rio, vpon the riuers side, or the bancke, *Laza-*
rillo.
A rayx de la pared, along by the wall.
Empor de mi, after me, *Empor de Comer*, after dinner.

Prepositions seruing to the Dative Case.

Iunto a mi hard by me.
Hasta a la casa as farre as home.
Entorno a la capa auia passamano, there was a lace round
 about the cloake.

Prepositions seruing to the Accusative Case.

Ante mi, before me.
Contra ti, against thee.
Sobre mi, vpon or aboue me.
Tras el after him.
Hasta la yglesia, as farre as the Church.
Haza Londres, towards London.

En el templo, in the Temple.

Entre los otros, among the rest.

Cabe el fuego, neere the fire. *Siente se cabe mi*, fitte by me.

Con el with him, and it is elegantly vsed with *Para* before it, to signifie towards, as *sednos piadosos para con los pobres*, let vs be pittifull towards the poore.

Para conmigo, in my behalfe, towards me.

Aquende la mar, on this side the sea.

Allende el rio, beyond the riuier.

Segun su parecer, according to his opinion.

Por mi by me, in person as the Efficient cause, as *Por mi lo hize*, I did it by my selfe; or for my person, as being the finall cause, as *por mi se hizo quistion*, there was a quarrell made about me, or for my sake, where *Por* doth determine in my person. It signifieth also through, as *lo travéssó por el cuerpo de parte, en otra*, he ran him cleane through the body.

Para mi for me, that is for my vse and profite, as *el pronecho sera para ti*, the profite shall be for thee, that is for thy vse.

Salvo, } Except or out set, as *Salvo el guante*,
Eccepto. } except my gloue, that is except my ho-
Sacándo fuera. } nour, the speech of women.

Sometimes they are put absolutely without their casual words, and then they become Aduerbs, as *todo al rededor*, all round about, *Está arriba*, hee is aboue, *Es ydo fuera* he is gone forth, *Segun dize Aristoteles*, according as Aristotile saith; *De par medio* iust in the midst, or in the mid way betweene. Sometimes they are construed with an Infinitive moode, as *Sin leer* without reading, : *Hasta llegar* till you come, *Para ver* for to see, *Mi vestido aun está por hazer*, my garment is yet to make. *Mi marido aun está por nacer*, my husband is yet vnborne.

Of Coniunctions.

Copulatiues, } *y* or *e* and.
 } *Aun*, } also *yote dare esto, y. aun*
 } *Assi*, } *mas*, I will giue thee this
 } *Tambien*, } and more too.

Disiunctiues, *Ni* neither, *o*, or else, *Si quier* whether it were, *Salust*, *Spanish*, fol. 20.

Diminutiues, as *Si quiera* } at the least, *dad me si quiera*,
Alomenos } *vn poco*, giue me a little at the
 least wise, *Pues auemos gastado la harina*, *Demos a Dios si quiera los saluados*, seeing wee haue spent the meale, let vs giue at leastwise the branne to God.

Aduersatiues, as *aunque* albeit, *con todo esso*, for all that, *toda via* notwithstanding.

Expletiues, *Sobre que* albeit, as *Sobre que no tiene que comer quiere tener grauedad*, albeit he gaue not what to eate, yet he will maintain a state. *Sobre dezir Platon*, albeit Plato say it, *Sobre haue comido mil vezes juntos dize que no me conoce*, though we haue eaten often together, yet hee saith hee doth not know me.

Si que is another, which alwayes commeth with a Negation, and signifieth *it is well knowne*, or I would haue you know, as *Si que no me tengo de mantener del ayre*, know that I liue not by the ayre. *Si que no soy yo algun ganapan para dezirme estas palabras*, know that I am no packeporter that thou shouldest vse these words to me.

Conditionals, as *con tal*, so that, with that condition, *Assique*, so that *Dado que*, or *puesto que*, put case that.

Perfectiues, as *Para que* } to the end that.
Al fin que, }

Illatiues, *Por esso* }
Por tanto, } therefore.
Porrende, }

Casuals, } *Ca* from *ya* for.
 } *Por que*, for becaus } *Por lo qual* for which cause
 } *Que*, for, } *pues que* seeing that, *ya que*,
 seeing that. }
 Of

Of exception. *Sino* but that, *mas*, but *Empero* but.

Interiections.

Of praying and encouraging, as *o Buen*, O God, *Halagala*, be of good cheare or courage, from *Halagalar*, to cherish or hearten.

Of grie- { *Ay de mi*, alasse for me, *ay ay*, alas, alas.
uing and { *Guay de mi*, woe is me.
lamenting. { *Amargo de mi*, sorry man that I am.
 { *O desdichado de mi*, O vnfortunate man
 that I am.

 { *Cuytado de mi*, wretched man that I am.
of Won- { *Vala me Dios*, { God helpe me, Iesus bleſſe
dring. { *Iesu*. { mee.

Hax is vſed when a man feeleth any ſmarting paine, as *Hax que me quema*, aſh, or out vpon it, it ſcaldeth me.

Hox is their voyce when they driue dogges or poultry out of dores: *Ox a fuera*, oſh, *Shue*, away out of dores.

Of ſilence, *chit* in Latine ſt.

Of calling, *Ce*, as *Ce Cocinero*, ho Cooke. Note that *Ce ce* is to call ſoftly without making noyſe, *Parſante*, *Methodo*, fol. 94.

Of ſuddaine feare, as *tata que es eſto?* hold, how now, what is the matter there? anſwering to the Latine *at at*.

Of Syntaxis.

CHAP. XIII.

I Find the Syntaxe almoſt neglected of the Grammarians, onely Miranda fol. 223. hath ſcatteringly deliuered a few rules.

Of

Syntax of Nownes.

The Rules of the Articles haue beene giuen before in the chapter of the Nown. Touching Nownes, *Miranda* noteth fol. 55. that this Adiectiue *Grande* great, being put before a word that beginneth with a Consonant, loseth his last syllable, as *gran mñger* a great man, *gran tiempo*, a greet while. To which out of *Cesar Oudin*, fol. 13. and *Miranda* fol. 61. I adde *Bueno* and *Malo*, which before Substantiues, whether they beginne with a vowell or Consonant, doe alwayes loose their last vowell, as *buen homlre* a good man, *buen cauallo* a good horse, So *uno* as *un hombre* a man, *Miranda* fol. 79. and *cien* for *ciento* as, *cien hombres*, an hundred men, fol. 83. But after their Substantiues, or when they come alone without Substantiues, they are spoken at large, as *hombre bueno*, *tiempo muy malo*, a very ill weather, *un ciento de ducados*, an hundred of ducats, *montón grande*, a great heape. *Poco* and *Mucho*, though in themselues they be Newters, yet sometimes they vary their Genders according to their Substantiues as *Poco vino* little wine, *mucha agua* much water. *Miranda* fol. 61. *Tan* and *Tanto* thus differ, that *Tan* is vsed with Nownes Adiectiues and Aduerbs, as *Tan Lindo*, *Tan Jabiamente*. *Tanto* with Nownes Substantiues, as *estanta*, *la Comida*, there is so much water.

When they speake of a thing by way of comparison; they sometime giue an Adiectiue numeral to words that doe not admit variation of Number, as *es una niue*, she is a snow, for she is as white as snow. *es una pez*, she is as blacke as pitch, *es como una cera*, it is as yellow as waxe, *es como un miel y manteca y pan pintado*, it is as sweet as butter and hony, and suger cakes, or figured bread.

When they speake of any thing with Detestation, they vse the word *negro* blacke or fowle, as *que negro plazer fue este*, what filthy sport was it? *mi negra trepa*, my foule dis-

disgrace, *a la negra dura cama*, the vile hard bed, *loven*, fol. 72. *Miranda* fol. 338.

For to say *such a one*, which the French tearme *Vn quida*, the Spaniards say, *Fulano* such a one, or *un cierto*. So likewise they say *Fulano* this man, *Siclano* that man.

Adiectiues doe for the most part follow their Substantiues, as *camino lodoso*, a dirty way, except those before mentioned, *Grande, bueno, malo, uno, ciento*, which are comonly put before the Substantiue, as *Grande golpe*, a great blow &c. In this speech *Esta bueno*, he, or, it is well, or in good plight, *Bueno* standeth for *Bien*.

Adiectiues agree in Gender with the Substantiues, as *Donzella hermosa* a faire Gentlewoman, *hidalgo rico*, a rich Gentleman. Howbeit some Nownes fœminines haue an Article masculine ioyned with them, as *el agua*, the water, *el alma* the soule, as is before said in the Article fol. 16.

An adiectiue in the newter Gender is put for a substantiue, as *El Gordo* for *la gordura*, the fat of any thing, *ibid*.

These and the like manner of speaking are peculiar to the language, *El triste de mi padrastra*, the sorrowfull man my Father in law. *Lazarillo* fol. 11. *El bueno de mi amo*, the goodman my master, *idem* fol. 75.

Nownes signifying part of any thing, or of time, or the cause or manner of doing, are commonly put in the genitiue case.

Part, as *clano del*, he tooke hold on him, *Math. 14. 31*. *Què dare de esso*, what shall I giue for some of that? *da me de esse vino*, giue me some of that wine, *da me la cerueza*, giue me some beere, they say also *dame de beuer*, or a bever, giue me somewhat to drinke, *daldes de comer*, giue ye them to eate, *Math. 14. 16*. *Ques del*, what is become of him? *So no es aun de da*, it is not yet day?

Cause, as *Dieron boxes de miedo*, they cried out for feare, *ver. 26*. And hither I referre these and the like speeches. *De casto se murió*, hee dyed by liuing too chaste, *de lleno se derrama*, it is so full that it spilleth, or it sheddeth

The manner
of doing.

for very fulnes, *Terrible de grande*, it is a terrible great one, or terrible for being great. *De pobre no puedo dar algo.*

Maner of doing, as *de rodillas* on his knees. Sometimes with a Dative, as *Retable al olio*, a picture in colours layd with oyle. And hither I referte that speech in *Lazarillo* fol. 48 *Dinos traydores ratones*, O you trayterous mice, or that are of the company of traytors. *Dinos ladrones*, you theeues you: for the word is compounded of *de* and *unos*, as from the Spanish, *Cada uno* the Italians haue made their *cadanno* for *ciascheduno*, a word which I find in *Miranda*, fol. 350. line vlt.

When two substantiues come together, the latter shal be the genitiue case, as *el cabo* or *paño de mi cuchillo*, the halt or handle of my knife, *el manto escuro del ayre*, the darke or duskie cloake of the ayre, that is a cloudy helmie weather. Howbeit these doe somewhat varie *bombre de a pie*, a footman. *Hombre de a caballo* an horse man. *Hombre de muy para poco* a man of small worth, *Cyprian de valera tratada*, *Del Papa* fol. 46.

Des in composition is a priuatiue Particle, as *dicha*, lucke, *happe*, *Desdicha* ill lucke, hard *happe*. *Hecho* done, *deshecho* vndone. So *desuerguen* cedo shameleife, *desatinado*, braineficke. The Spanish vseth certaine Ablatiue cases absolute, as *mediante la diuina gracia*, by the grace of God, *Sabido por ellos vinieron*, this being knowne to them they came.

Syntax of Pronownes.

These Pronownes *me*, *te*, *se*, *nos*, *os*, *los*, are commonly put before the Verbe, but Nownes are put after the Verbe, as *yo te dare dinero*, I will giue thee mony, *me pidió perdon*, he asked me pardon, *yo os meteré en la carcel*, I will put you in prison. All Verbs newters doe forme their tenses by those Pronownes, as hath before beene shewed in the Chapter of the Verbe, fol. 28. as *yo me voy*, *tu te vas*, *aquel*

aquel se va, &c. Sometimes they are put after the verbs. Namely, when the Nominative case is not expressed, as *vase* he goeth his way, *voy* me I go. But when the Nominative case is expressed they goe before the Verbe, as *yo me voy*, else *va*. So *hazer me heys*, or else *vos me hazeys*, *Dezirte he*, or *yo te diré*. To some they do by an elegant kind of speaking put two Pronownes, whereof one *d'ananzo*, (as *Miranda* speaketh) is superfluous by a Pleonasmus, as *Harto me pesa a mi*, it is grieue inough to me, *oyame vos a mi*, heare you me, *a mi me plaze*, it pleaseth me, *a mi me parece*, it seemeth to me, *me thinketh*. *Parace a vos*, it seemeth to you. So *parece le a el*, a *ellos les parece*, a *mi me vedó su casa*, he forbad me his house. *Así Dios a mi me ayude*, So God helpe me. *A ti se te escondió*, it was hid from you. Where *le* and *les* are elegantly put for *lo* and *los*, though *le* and *les* so vsed doe most vsually follow the Verbs, as *quiere meterle en libertad*, I will set him at liberty, *quiere pagarles a los unos y los otros*, I will pay them both the one and the other.

Nos in the Nominative case plural is onely vsed of Princes and Viceroyes out of state & greatnes, as *Nos Don Philippe por la gracia de Dios*, &c. *Nos Don guigo de Ribera virey de Napoles*. But *vos* are vsed for maners sake, speaking to any, in stead of *Tu*, as *yo os he escrito como vos me mandastes*. I haue written to you as you bad mee: see before. fol. 17.

Que is a Relative seruing to all Genders and numbers in stead of *el qual*, and *la qual*, *los quales*, and *las quales*, as *el hombre que* the man which. So *los hombres que*, *la muger que*, *las mugeres que*. *Al que dan algo no dene escoger*, he to whome any thing is giuen ought not to choose, as is aboue saide in the Pronowne, fol. 23. Sometimes the Antecedent is not exprested but included in the Relative as *Hagala quien toa*, let him doe it whome it concerneth, *Quiera de quien es este pleyto*, he shall preuaile whose processe or suite this is. Sometimes *que* is only a Coniunction expletive, as *en verdad que* *si no te conociera que* dix-

era que estavas loco, in truth if I did not know thee, I would say thou wert a foole, where *que* in the two first places is an expletive put for elegancy, the third *que* onely is significant.

Syntax of Verbs.

Verbs Transitives have an accusative case after them, as *alabar la virtud*, or *a la virtud* to prayse vertue, *aprovechar los hombres*, or *alos hombres* to profite men, *Temer los* or *a los enemigos* to feare the enemies. *Miranda* notwithstanding will have *a la virtud*, *a los hombres* to bee the Dative case, which al other Grammarians make to be the accusative case.

The Persons of the Preterperfect tenses which are formed by the auxiliar verbe *aver*, their participles doe not vary gender or number according to the precedent Nominative case, as *yo he almorzado*, I have broken my fast, *las mugeres han cenado*, the women have supped. But those persons and tenses of Verbs Passives which are formed by the other auxiliar verbe *Ser*, change both gender and number according to the Nominative Cases that goe before the verbe, as *yo soy amado*, *la muger es amada*, *nos hombres somos amados*, *las mugeres son amadas*, as is above mentioned in the Chapter of Verbs passives, fol. 28. And as it hath beene sayde that the Verbe *Tener* is put for *Aver*, and *Estar* for *Ser*. So in some manner of speaking, one auxiliar verbe doth carry the signification of the other, As *mugeres y niños han de ser rogados*, women and children are or ought to be entreated. *Ioan Baptista ha resuscitado de los muertos*, Iohn Baptist is risen again from the dead, Math. 14. 2. Where *han* seemeth to be put for *son*, and *ha* for *es*. So contrarywise in the preterperfect tense of some Verbs, *yo soy* is put for *yo he*, as *yo me soy venido*, I have come, *yo me soy burlado*, I have iested, &c.

When they will expresse a thing to be suddenly done, they put the Aorist with the Gerund, as *Subito en saliendo*

as soon as they came forth, *En acabando que acabó de comer* as soon as euer he had dined, *En viniendo que vino luego se echó en cama*, as soone as hee came he went to bed. So *Estar* seemeth to be superfluously vsed in these and the like speeches, *Está durmiendo* for *duerme* he is still a sleepe, *Que estás haciendo* for *que hazes*, what art thou doing? *Están comiendo, y hablando*, they are yet eating & drinking.

Likewise the Verbe *Andar* in this and the like speeches *Andaos holgando*, go take your ease and pleasure, is not altogether superfluous, but importeth a continuation of the Action. Howbeit there is a meere Hebrew pleonasm and redundancy of words, in saying *yo lo anduve con estos pies*, I went it on these feet, *yo lo vi con estos ojos* I saw it with those eyes.

The Future of the Indicative, as also the third Imperfect of the Optative moode, doe admit a disioyning of the word by an Epenthesis or interposition of the syllable *lo* or *le* or *os*, as for example, In the

	<i>Lastimaré,</i>	<i>Lastimar lo he</i>	} So dar os he, for os dare, I will giue you &c. So in the Optative, for <i>Lastimaria</i> , <i>Lastimar le ja</i> . <i>Lastimaria</i> <i>Lastimar le ias</i> . So <i>Creyerá</i> <i>creer le ia</i> , <i>Dexá</i> <i>Dexar le ia</i> , <i>Cesar Oudin</i> , fol. 97.
Future,	<i>Lastimarás,</i>	<i>Lastimar lo as,</i>	
for	<i>Lastimarà,</i>	<i>Lastimar lo a,</i>	
	<i>Lastimaremos</i>	<i>Lastimar lo bemos,</i>	

The Imperative is vsed in commanding, but in forbidding they vse the present tense of the Optative moode with a negation, *no lo oygas* doe not heare it, *no le escuchéis* mor let vs not listen to him. So Math. 14. 27. *no oys miedo* be not afraid.

Some Imperatiues are vsed prouerbiially to expresse passion, saith *Miranda* fol. 227. as *Mira que nora mala se* with a mischiefe, *echa por copas* speake your pleasure, talke on idely or madly as a man would play cups trumps: for it is a speech taken from the cards, which are marked with cups. Especially in the second persons plurall, *andad para ruyñ vellaca*, goe thy way for a naughtie villaine;

andad para puto para mero, goe filthy fellow, goe neger;
Hacedos mucho del compadre y no os tendra en nada, make
 your selfe familiar and then they will set little by you:
Andaos a dezir donayres que desso comereys, goe play the
 Iester, and so you shall get a dinner, *andaos burlando*,
 mocke on.

The Present tense of the Optatiue moode with these
 words *como* when, *luego* as soone as, is put for the Future
 tense of the Indicatiue moode, as *Como yo lo tenga yo se lo
 embiere*, when I shall haue receyued it, I will send it you.
*Dixome que luego que el lo aya acabado de leer lo boluerá a su
 lugar*, he told me that as soone as he shall haue reade it, he
 wil retorne it to his place. *Luego que extremos le trataremos
 como ha merecido*, as soone as we shall get in, wee will vse
 him as he hath deserued.

The first preterimperfect tense is sometimes without
 its Abuerb of wishing, as Iob 4. *aquel día fuera nieblas, y des-
 os no curara del*, &c. I would to God that day had beene
 darkenesse, and that God had not cared for it, or let that
 day bee darkenes, where *osi* is vnderstood which is expres-
 sed verse 7. *osi fuera aquella noche solitaria*, would God that
 night had beene desolate. Being put without any signe
 it serueth to the Potentiall mood, as *ahora yaziéray repozá-
 ra*, now should I lie and be at rest, ver. 13. Sometimes it
 hath the signification of the Plusquamperfect, as *Boscan;
 oxala no comencaran o no duraran tanto*, I wish they had ne-
 uer begunne, or that they had not lasted so long.

The second Imperfect signifieth I might, would, should
 or could, and so likewise the third, as *Para que me previ-
 nieron las tetas que yo manasse*? Why did the breastes pre-
 uent me that I should sucke? Iob. ibid. ver. 12. *O quan
 de ganatemia yo esso*? O how faine would I haue it? Pre-
 guntóme si tenía lugar mañana de vello, hee entreated me
 if I should haue any leysure to come see him to morrow.

The Future of the subiunctiue is most vually put with
 a Coniunction, as *Si vinieren mis cartas a sus manos entre,
 galdas a mi criado*, if my letters come to your hands, de-
 liuer

liuer them to my man, *Si supiera que venierdes*, if I might know that you will come. Sometimes also without a Coniunction, as *lo que dixere lo hara*, he will doe whatsoeuer he shall say vnto you.

When two Verbs come together the latter shall be the Infinitive moode, which Infinitive is many times to be rendred Passiuely, as *manda traer leña* he biddeth to bring wood, or wood to be brought, *yo os lo hare llevar*, I will cause it be carried for you.

The Infinitive with an Article becommeth a Nowne Substantive, as *el dormire mucho, es para vivir poco*, much sleepe shortneth our life. *El comer y beuer*, meate and drinke.

The Future of the Infinitive expresth that which wee say in English to be ready or about to doe such, or such a thing, as *Estoy por yr*, I am ready to goe, *Esta por meterse Frayle*, he is about to turne Fryer, *Esta por pelarse la barbas, y quebrarse la cabeza*, hee is ready to peelee away his beard, and to breake his head, *Aun estoy por Comer*, I haue not yet dined, or I am yet to dine, *Quanto auers de auer*, how much are you to haue, or what must you haue.

Syntax of Particles.

To the Particles, as Aduerbes, Coniunctions, and Prepositions wee neede not prescribe any other thing then what hath already beene formerly deliuered in their seuerall places. Onely this I haue obserued that in ioyning two Aduerbs together, they curtall the first, as *escriue delicada y subidamente*, he writeth delicately and with deepe reach and search, *Jardin de Flores*, fol. 184. So *Sentencias Sabia y graciosamente dichas*, for *Sabiamente*.

Aduerbs of the Comparatiue degree gouerne a Genitiue Case, as *ay mas de dos meses ay*, It is aboue two moneths since.

These questions in Interrogations is a manner
of *interrogatorio* Gamirantes fol. 31. *preguntado a los*
preguntado a los y *que Como estubo allí* He asked his
where he was? and wherefore he stood there? Again
Lo dize que qual era la causa? He asked what was
the cause? *Hazen experiencia de que tales han de ser* for
they make triall what ones their children will be. *que*
que de comraño, we were so many in company. Their
speeches also are somewhat strange. *Que tanto es del mes*
what day of the moneth is this? *Binia quarenta y tanto*
He liued 40. yeares and upward, *Jarden de Flores*, fol.
89. *Mo, as la finientay despues de seca la muela*, then they
wet their graine and after it is drie they grind it. *Los arbor*
les nacen de suyo, the trees grow of their owne accord.

It is a saying among the Learned, He teacheth ill,
that teacheth all, which made me carefull to cutte off
Impertinencies, and to assemble onely those parts which
were necessary to integrate the whole: And yet, beyond
expectation I see the booke grown in bulke, and swoln into
a volume.

I haue added this Grammar to her other Sisters which
heretofore I set forth for the French and Italian tongues,
being willing to pricke a Card, as it were, for my self and
others that shall aduventure upon this language, chiefly
for such whose company and conuersation I am like-
ly to haue into Spaine, to whose loue I recom-
mend my selfe, and our iourney to the
grace and guidance of God.

FINIS.

